

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.61

TREES & PLANTS

1923

THE MORRIS NURSERY CO.

ST. JAMES BUILDING

1133 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

NURSERIES AT WEST CHESTER, PA.

INTRODUCTION

THE MORRIS NURSERIES were established in 1849. The Morris Nursery Co. was incorporated during the year 1906, with the following officers: George Achelis, President and Treasurer; Peter A. Keene, Vice-President; M. G. Lear, Secretary. Sales office 1133 Boardway, New York City, N. Y.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—We desire to thank the public for their liberal patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same. We aim to grow and supply the best of stock at the lowest prices consistent with the quality of stock offered. Where a large number of trees and plants are required we solicit a list of wants for special quotations.

LOCATION—The nurseries are located at West Chester, county seat of Chester County, in one of the richest and most fertile spots in Pennsylvania, having the richest soil and best climate to be found in this country for growing nursery stock; 117 miles west of New York City and 27 miles west of Philadelphia.

PRICES—are f. o. b. nurseries, point of shipment. Stock furnished at special net prices and in car load lots, freight charges to follow from point of shipment unless otherwise agreed upon.

SHIPPING—Spring season commences between March 15th and April 1st and continues to June. Autumn season commences in October and ends with the freezing of the ground in December. Orders should be placed early to insure good stock and varieties wanted.

MISTAKES—We give most careful attention to the shipping of varieties as ordered and warrant our stock true to name, but we do not hold ourselves responsible to any greater extent than the original cost of the goods or replacing the same. Shipments are made when stock is in best condition for removal. Most deciduous trees and shrubs succeed well both in Spring and Autumn planting. Evergreens do better if planted in April or May.

REFERENCES—All orders from unknown parties must be accompanied by check, draft, express or money order, unless satisfactory reference is given. To avoid mistakes write the order plainly, giving both post office and shipping directions. All articles are at the risk of the purchaser after being delivered to the railroad or express companies.

COMPLAINTS will not receive consideration unless made upon receipt of the goods. By careful consideration of the wants of the public and strict attention to business we hope to receive a liberal share of your patronage.

GARDENERS—We have on file in our office names of competent gardeners wanting employment such as we can recommend to our patrons as trustworthy and reliable. There is no charge for registering or for the service.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT—We are prepared to furnish a first-class landscape architect and engineer to make surveys, draw plans and give estimates for the building of roads and walks and the planting of trees and plants required for such work. We solicit correspondence from all who need such services.

SPECIAL FOR SPRING 1923

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM (The Natives)

Collected in New York and Pennsylvania. In carlots. Price at point of shipment. Less than carlots, charge for packing additional.

	Per 100	Approx. No. Plants in Car
Plants, 2-3 ft.	\$60.00	400 to 600
Plants, 3-4 ft.	80.00	300 to 400
Plants, 4-5 ft.	125.00	150 to 200
Plants, Mixed Sizes	150 to 200 plants at \$150.00 per car	

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM TRANSPLANTED PLANTS

Grown in North Carolina. In carlots. Less than carlots, charge for packing additional. Price at point of shipment.

	Per 100	Approx. No. Plants in Car
Plants, 6-12 in.	\$16.00	1500 to 2000
Plants, 6-12 in., XX heavy clumps	48.00	1200 to 1800
Plants, 1-2 ft., strong plants	56.00	1000 to 1500
Plants, 1-2 ft., XXX heavy clumps	120.00	800 to 1000
Plants, 2-3 ft., XXX heavy clumps	150.00	500 to 600
Plants, 3-4 ft., XXX heavy clumps	300.00	300 to 400
Plants, 4-5 ft., XXX heavy clumps	400.00	200 to 300

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM COLLECTED PLANTS

From North Carolina. In carlots. Price F. O. B. point of shipment. Less than carlots, charge for packing additional.

	Per 100	Approx. No. Plants in Car
Plants, 6-12 in., strong selected plants	\$16.00	1500 to 2000
(\$120.00 per 1000)		
Plants, 1-2 ft., strong selected plants	40.00	1000 to 1500
Plants, 1-2 ft., selected clumps	70.00	800 to 1000
Plants, 2-3 ft., selected clumps	95.00	500 to 600
Plants, 3-4 ft., selected clumps	150.00	300 to 400
Plants, 4-5 ft., selected clumps	275.00	200 to 300
Plants, 5-6 ft., selected clumps	500.00	100 to 200

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE

Collected in North Carolina. In carlots. Less than carlots, charge for packing additional. Price F. O. B. point of shipment.

	Per 1000	Approx. No. Plants in Car
Plants, 6-12 in.	\$150.00	1500 to 2000
	Per 100	
Plants, 1-2 ft., strong	\$65.00	1000 to 1500
Plants, 1-2 ft., XX strong heavy clumps	100.00	800 to 1200
Plants, 2-3 ft., XX strong heavy clumps	135.00	500 to 700
Plants, 3-4 ft., XX strong heavy clumps	350.00	300 to 400
Plants, 4-5 ft., XX strong heavy clumps	500.00	200 to 300

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE

TRANSPLANTED PLANTS

Grown in North Carolina. In carlots. Price F. O. B. point of shipment. Less than carlots, charge for packing additional.

	Per 1000	Approx. No. Plants in Car
Plants, 6-12 in.	\$200.00	1500 to 2000
Plants, 6-12 in., XX heavy clump	400.00	1200 to 1500
	Per 100	
Plants, 1-2 ft., strong	\$75.00	1000 to 1200
Plants, 1-1½ ft., XXX selected clumps	120.00	800 to 1000
Plants, 1½-2 ft., XXX selected clumps	150.00	600 to 800
Plants, 2-3 ft., XXX selected clumps	200.00	500 to 600
Plants, 3-4 ft., XXX selected clumps	350.00	300 to 400

RHODODENDRON CAROLINIANUM

Collected in North Carolina. In carlots. F. O. B. point of shipment. Less than carlots, charge for packing additional.

	Per 1000	Approx. No. Plants in Car
Plants, 6-12 in.	\$160.00	1500 to 2000
	Per 100	
Plants, 1-2 ft., strong selected	\$100.00	1000 to 1200
Plants, 2-3 ft., strong selected	200.00	500 to 700
Plants, 3-4 ft., strong selected	300.00	300 to 400
Plants, 4-5 ft., strong selected	400.00	200 to 300
Plants, 5-6 ft., strong selected	700.00	100 to 200

RHODODENDRON CAROLINIANUM

TRANSPLANTED PLANTS

Grown in North Carolina. In carlots. Price F. O. B. point of shipment. Less than carlots, charge for packing additional.

	Per 1000	Approx. No. Plants in Car
Plants, 6-12 in.	\$200.00	1500 to 1800
	Per 100	
Plants, 1-2 ft.	\$135.00	1000 to 1200
	Per 10	
Plants, 2-3 ft., specimens	\$40.00	
Plants, 3-4 ft., specimens	65.00	
Plants, 4-5 ft., specimens	80.00	
Plants, 5-6 ft., specimens	100.00	
Plants, 6-7 ft., specimens	135.00	

COLORS—

The Maximum is a light pink changing to white.

The Catawbiense is a very large pink flower tinted with lavender.

The Carolinianum variety is pink—the flower small.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA (Mt. Laurel)

Collected plants. In carlots. F. O. B. point of shipment. Less than carlots, charge for packing additional.

Collected in New York and Pennsylvania.

	Per 100	Approx. No. Plants in Car
Plants, 12-18 in.	\$20.00	1000 to 1500
Plants, 18-24 in.	35.00	800 to 1000
Plants, 2-3 ft.	50.00	500 to 700
Plants, 3-4 ft.	100.00	300 to 500

KALMIA LATIFOLIA (Mt. Laurel)

TRANSPLANTED PLANTS

Grown in North Carolina. In carlots. Less than carlots, charge for packing additional. F. O. B. point of shipment.

	Per 1000	Approx. No. Plants in Car
Plants, 6-12 in.	\$160.00	1500 to 2000

	Per 100	
Plants, 1-2 ft.	\$56.00	1000 to 1500
Plants, 1-2 ft., strong clumps	75.00	800 to 1000
Plants, 2-3 ft., strong clumps	135.00	500 to 700
	Per 10	
Plants, 3-4 ft., strong heavy clumps	\$30.00	

AZALEAS in Variety

COLLECTED AND TRANSPLANTED PLANTS

Grown in North Carolina. In carlots. Price per carlot F. O. B. point of shipment. Less than carlots, charge for packing additional.

	Per 100	Per 1000	Approx. No. Plants in Car
AZALEA ARBORESCENS. Collected.			
6-12 in., strong plants	\$20.00	\$115.00	1500 to 2000
1-2 ft., strong plants	45.00	330.00	1200 to 1500
1-2 ft., selected clumps	60.00		1000 to 1200
2-3 ft., selected clumps	90.00		About 1000
3-4 ft., selected clumps	200.00		800 to 1000
4-5 ft., selected clumps	320.00		800 to 1000
AZALEA ARBORESCENS. Transplanted.			
6-12 in.	\$25.00	\$200.00	
6-12 in., cut back, heavy clumps	45.00	300.00	
1-2 ft., selected clumps	85.00		
2-3 ft., strong	140.00		
2-3 ft., selected clumps	200.00		
3-4 ft., selected clumps	45.00	per 10.	
AZALEA CANESCENS. Collected.			
6-12 in., strong	\$150.00		2000
1-2 ft., strong	200.00		1500 to 2000
AZALEA CANESCENS. Transplanted.			
6-12 in.	\$100.00	\$800.00	
1½-3 ft., balled and burlapped	125.00		1500 to 2000
AZALEA LUTEA (CALENDULACEA). Collected.			
6-12 in.	\$20.00		About 2000
1-2 ft., selected, balled and burlapped ..	30.00		1500 to 2000
1-2 ft., selected clumps	45.00		About 1500
2-3 ft., strong	60.00		About 1500
AZALEA LUTEA (CALENDULACEA). Transplanted.			
2-3 ft., extra grade	\$75.00	\$600.00	1500 to 2000
3-4 ft., extra heavy clumps	130.00	1200.00	1500 to 2000
4-5 ft., extra heavy clumps	165.00		1200 to 1500
AZALEA NUDIFLORA (PINXTER). Collected.			
6-12 in.	\$12.00	\$80.00	2000 to 2500
1-2 ft.	35.00	300.00	About 2000
1-2 ft., selected clumps	45.00	325.00	1500 to 2000
2-3 ft., strong	45.00	325.00	1500 to 2000
2-3 ft., extra heavy clumps	75.00	600.00	1500 to 2000
3-4 ft., extra heavy clumps	130.00	1200.00	About 1500
4-5 ft., extra heavy clumps	170.00		1200 to 1500
AZALEA NUDIFLORA (PINXTER). Transplanted.			
6-12 in.	\$16.00	\$110.00	
6-12 in., heavy clumps	35.00	300.00	
1-2 ft., strong	50.00		
1-2 ft., heavy clumps	75.00		
AZALEA VASEYI (CAROLINA AZALEA). Collected.			
1-2 ft.	\$35.00	\$300.00	About 2000
2-3 ft.	60.00		1500 to 2000
3-4 ft.	125.00		1500 to 2000

AZALEA VASEYI (CAROLINA AZALEA). Transplanted.

	Per 100	Per 1000
6-12 in., strong	\$56.00	\$500.00
1-2 ft., strong	65.00	
1-2 ft., extra heavy clumps	110.00	

Approx. No.
Plants in Car

AZALEA VISCOSA (SMALL, WHITE AZALEA). Collected.

6-12 in., strong clumps	\$25.00
1-2 ft., strong clumps	35.00

AZALEA VISCOSA (SMALL, WHITE AZALEA). Transplanted.

6-12 in.	\$26.00
1-2 ft., well budded	50.00

LEUCOTHOE CATESBAEI.

Grown in North Carolina. In carlots.

6-12 in., selected	\$12.00	\$85.00
1-2 ft.	25.00	165.00
1-2 ft., strong clumps	45.00	360.00
3-3½ ft., specimens	120.00	

PIERIS (ANDROMEDA) FLORIBUNDA.

Transplanted. Grown in North Carolina.

3-6 in.	\$50.00	\$300.00
6-12 in., balled and burlapped	85.00	
6-12 in., heavy clumps, balled and bur- lapped	125.00	
12-18 in., heavy clumps, balled and bur- lapped	170.00	

EVERGREENS

PSEUDOTSUGA (Douglas Spruce). Transplanted in North Carolina.

6-12 in.	Per 100	\$25.00
---------------	---------	---------

TSUGA CAROLINIANA (Caroline Hemlock). Seedlings collected in North Carolina.

	Per 100	Per 1000
6-12 in., balled and burlapped	\$25.00	\$160.00
1-2 ft., strong, balled and burlapped	120.00	
2-3 ft., strong selected, balled and burlapped	240.00	
3-4 ft., strong selected, balled and burlapped	300.00	

TSUGA CANADENSIS (Hemlock). Seedlings collected in North Carolina.

6-12 in., selected seedlings	\$8.00	\$50.00
1-2 ft., selected stock	40.00	

HEMLOCK. White Pine and Balsam Fir. Collected plants in carlots. Collected in Pennsylvania and New York State.

	Per 100	Approx. No. Plants in Car
2-3 ft.	\$35.00	800 to 1000
3-4 ft.	60.00	600 to 800
4-5 ft.	90.00	400 to 600
5-6 ft.	150.00	300 to 500
6-8 ft.	200.00	200 to 300
8-10 ft.	350.00	150 to 200

We recommend for the above balling and burlapping of roots at an additional cost as below:

2-3 ft., \$10.00 per 100; 3-4 ft., \$15.00 per 100; 4-5 ft., \$20.00 per 100; 5-6 ft., \$25.00 per 100; 6-8 ft., \$30.00 per 100; 8-10 ft., \$50.00 per 100.

It is understood that the prices as given in this circular are for stock in carlots. If less than carlot is taken (but not less than 100 trees or plants of any variety) there would be a charge for packing at cost.

No charge for packing in carlots in any variety named in this circular.

THE MORRIS NURSERY COMPANY
1133 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

LIBRARY OF THE
BOSTON JAN 21 1925
MORRIS NURSERY CO.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG OF
CHOICE HARDY TREES

Vines, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses
Perennials, Fruits, *Etc.*

FOR PRICES SEE BOOKLET

1923

MORRIS NURSERY CO.

ST. JAMES BUILDING

1133 BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY

Telephone, 0727 Watkins

NURSERIES

WEST CHESTER, PA.



A PLANTING OF EVERGREENS

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG OF
CHOICE HARDY TREES

Vines, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses
Perennials, Fruits, *Etc.*

FOR PRICES SEE BOOKLET

1923

MORRIS NURSERY CO.

ST. JAMES BUILDING

1133 BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY

Telephone, 0727 Watkins

NURSERIES

WEST CHESTER, PA.



A PLANTING OF EVERGREENS

Deciduous, Ornamental and Shade Trees

PERHAPS the commonest tree planted for quick shade on a new place is the Carolina Poplar, which is excellent for temporary effect, though it has a tendency to walk right into the house if not restrained. It can be cut back to form a desirable screen for unsightly buildings, and with some contrasting planting in front, such as Japanese Maples, is highly effective. Another quick-growing tree suitable for a screen is the laurel-leaved Willow, with shining Laurel-like leaves and bright green bark in winter, this makes a handsome tree for the edge of a lawn.

Maples, while perhaps the commonest suburban trees around New York, possess so many virtues that no planter should ignore them. They are handsome, free from disease, little troubled by insects, adapted to practically all situations and rapid in growth. The White or Silver-leaved Maple is especially useful where quick shade is required; it is easily transplanted and will endure cutting to keep it in bounds on a small place. The planter of a new place will always do well to study adjacent planting and thus vary the effect by using distinctive varieties. A tree is to be regarded as a life-long investment and in such planting the best is never too good. Oaks and Elms which are among our most permanent trees must be regarded quite differently from some of the quick-growing but less permanent varieties. The man who plants a Purple Beech has given a noble monument to his community and in all such planting it pays to purchase a fine individual and then give it a good start in life.

Acer. Maple

- A. **DASYCARPUM.** Silver-leaved Maple. Light green foliage, silvery beneath; hardy, rapid grower; loosely rounded form; makes a large tree.
- A. **DASYCARPUM WIERI LACINIATUM.** Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple. A most beautiful variety; with dissected foliage and long, drooping branches, a fine tree for the lawn.
- A. **NEGUNDO.** Ash-leaved Maple or Box Elder. A quick-growing, hardy tree, with Ash-like foliage, well suited for seaside planting.
- A. **PLATANOIDES.** Norway Maple. Handsome European tree; large, symmetrical, with shining deep green leaves; fine shade tree.
- A. **PLATANOIDES SCHWEDLERI.** Schwedler's Norway Maple. Young foliage purplish crimson, changing to deep green; Autumn foliage golden; very valuable.

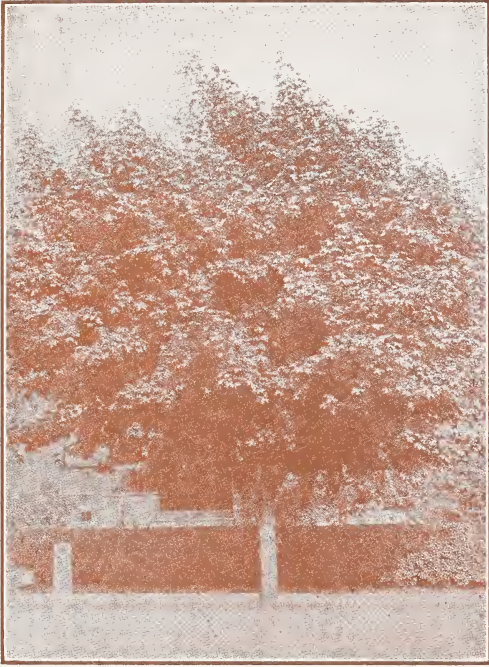


Cut-leaved Silver Maple.

- A. **PSUEDO-PLATANUS.** Sycamore Maple. A familiar street tree, with large foliage and smooth bark.
- A. **RUBRUM.** Red, or Scarlet Maple. Deep red blossoms before the leaves in Spring; in Autumn the foliage turns to brilliant scarlet; very showy.
- A. **SACCHARUM.** Sugar, or Rock Maple. A tree of stately pyramidal growth and large size; one of the finest for forming an avenue.
- A. **TATARICUM, VAR. GINNALA.** A beautiful hardy variety of moderate growth and with foliage which turns a bright red in Autumn; can be used as a substitute for the Japanese Maples where the latter are not hardy.

Japan Maples

These are extremely graceful shrubs or small trees of dense but elegant habit. The foliage, cut, serrated and incised, is varied in form and



Norway Maple (See description, page 3).

rich in coloring, some varieties being bright red in Spring, some variegated, others deep purple and crimson, retaining much of their coloring through the season, while the Autumn tints are of extraordinary brilliance. They grow best in rich, well-drained soil, in a partially shaded situation. The more vigorous forms, such as the type *atropurpureum*, dissectum, etc., are hardy even in New England, but there are some whose delicate beauty will not endure our climate.

A. **POLYMORPHUM**. A large growing shrub tree, deep cut foliage of copper green.

A. **POLYMORPHUM ATROPURPUREUM**. Dark purple-leaved maple. Finely serrated and cut leaves. Dark reddish purple.

A. **POLYMORPHUM NIGRUM**. Very dark purplish red. The darkest of all Japan maples. One of the finest.

Aesculus. Horse Chestnut

Æ. **HIPPOCASTANUM**. European Horse Chestnut. Large, handsome tree; beautiful erect spikes of white flowers marked with red.

Æ. **HIPPOCASTANUM ALBA FL. PL.** Double White-flowered Horse Chestnut. Large panicles of double white flowers, the ab-

sence of seeds preventing subsequent litter; a stately and beautiful tree.

Æ. **RUBICUNDA**. Red-flowered Horse Chestnut. Showy red flowers, blooming a little later than the white; deep green foliage.

Ailanthus

A. **GLANDULOSA**. Tree of Heaven. A very rapid growing tree which does well in any soil. Foliage very effective.

Amelanchier. Mespilus

A. **BOTRYAPIUM**. Juneberry, or Service Tree. One of the best early flowering trees; covered with white flowers in April, followed by small purplish fruit.

Andromeda

A. **ARBOREA**. Sorrel, or Lily of the Valley Tree. A very handsome tree and perfectly hardy. Flowers white in racemes similar to those of Lily of the Valley in Summer. Foliage turns to a deep red in Autumn. One of the most desirable trees for lawn planting.

Aralia. Angelica Tree

A. **SPINOSA**. Hercules' Club. A native variety; very thorny and of striking appearance.



Japan Maple (See description, pages 3 and 4).

Deciduous, Ornamental and Shade Trees

PERHAPS the commonest tree planted for quick shade on a new place is the Carolina Poplar, which is excellent for temporary effect, though it has a tendency to walk right into the house if not restrained. It can be cut back to form a desirable screen for unsightly buildings, and with some contrasting planting in front, such as Japanese Maples, is highly effective. Another quick-growing tree suitable for a screen is the laurel-leaved Willow, with shining Laurel-like leaves and bright green bark in winter, this makes a handsome tree for the edge of a lawn.

Maples, while perhaps the commonest suburban trees around New York, possess so many virtues that no planter should ignore them. They are handsome, free from disease, little troubled by insects, adapted to practically all situations and rapid in growth. The White or Silver-leaved Maple is especially useful where quick shade is required; it is easily transplanted and will endure cutting to keep it in bounds on a small place. The planter of a new place will always do well to study adjacent planting and thus vary the effect by using distinctive varieties. A tree is to be regarded as a life-long investment and in such planting the best is never too good. Oaks and Elms which are among our most permanent trees must be regarded quite differently from some of the quick-growing but less permanent varieties. The man who plants a Purple Beech has given a noble monument to his community and in all such planting it pays to purchase a fine individual and then give it a good start in life.

Acer. Maple

- A. **DASYCARPUM.** Silver-leaved Maple. Light green foliage, silvery beneath; hardy, rapid grower; loosely rounded form; makes a large tree.
- A. **DASYCARPUM WIERI LACINIATUM.** Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple. A most beautiful variety; with dissected foliage and long, drooping branches, a fine tree for the lawn.
- A. **NEGUNDO.** Ash-leaved Maple or Box Elder. A quick-growing, hardy tree, with Ash-like foliage, well suited for seaside planting.
- A. **PLATANOIDES.** Norway Maple. Handsome European tree; large, symmetrical, with shining deep green leaves; fine shade tree.
- A. **PLATANOIDES SCHWEDLERI.** Schwedler's Norway Maple. Young foliage purplish crimson, changing to deep green; Autumn foliage golden; very valuable.
- A. **PSUEDO-PLATANUS.** Sycamore Maple. A familiar street tree, with large foliage and smooth bark.
- A. **RUBRUM.** Red, or Scarlet Maple. Deep red blossoms before the leaves in Spring; in Autumn the foliage turns to brilliant scarlet; very showy.
- A. **SACCHARUM.** Sugar, or Rock Maple. A tree of stately pyramidal growth and large size; one of the finest for forming an avenue.
- A. **TATARICUM, VAR. GINNALA.** A beautiful hardy variety of moderate growth and with foliage which turns a bright red in Autumn; can be used as a substitute for the Japanese Maples where the latter are not hardy.



Cut-leaved Silver Maple.

Japan Maples

These are extremely graceful shrubs or small trees of dense but elegant habit. The foliage, cut, serrated and incised, is varied in form and



Norway Maple (See description, page 3).

rich in coloring, some varieties being bright red in Spring, some variegated, others deep purple and crimson, retaining much of their coloring through the season, while the Autumn tints are of extraordinary brilliance. They grow best in rich, well-drained soil, in a partially shaded situation. The more vigorous forms, such as the type *atropurpureum*, *dissectum*, etc., are hardy even in New England, but there are some whose delicate beauty will not endure our climate.

A. POLYMORPHUM. A large growing shrub tree, deep cut foliage of copper green.

A. POLYMORPHUM ATROPURPUREUM. Dark purple-leaved maple. Finely serrated and cut leaves. Dark reddish purple.

A. POLYMORPHUM NIGRUM. Very dark purplish red. The darkest of all Japan maples. One of the finest.

Aesculus. Horse Chestnut

Æ. HIPPOCASTANUM. European Horse Chestnut. Large, handsome tree; beautiful erect spikes of white flowers marked with red.

Æ. HIPPOCASTANUM ALBA FL. PL. Double White-flowered Horse Chestnut. Large panicles of double white flowers, the ab-

sence of seeds preventing subsequent litter; a stately and beautiful tree.

Æ. RUBICUNDA. Red-flowered Horse Chestnut. Showy red flowers, blooming a little later than the white; deep green foliage.

Ailanthus

A. GLANDULOSA. Tree of Heaven. A very rapid growing tree which does well in any soil. Foliage very effective.

Amelanchier. Mespilus

A. BOTRYAPIUM. Juneberry, or Service Tree. One of the best early flowering trees; covered with white flowers in April, followed by small purplish fruit.

Andromeda

A. ARBOREA. Sorrel, or Lily of the Valley Tree. A very handsome tree and perfectly hardy. Flowers white in racemes similar to those of Lily of the Valley in Summer. Foliage turns to a deep red in Autumn. One of the most desirable trees for lawn planting.

Aralia. Angelica Tree

A. SPINOSA. Hercules' Club. A native variety; very thorny and of striking appearance.



Japan Maple (See description, pages 3 and 4).



Horse Chestnut (See description, page 4).

Betula. Birch

- B. ALBA. White Birch. A graceful tree with silvery bark; habit erect at first, but droops with increasing growth.
- B. ALBA FASTIGIATA. Pyramidal Birch. Growth similar to Lombardy Poplar; bark silvery.
- B. ALBA LACINIATA PENDULA. Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. A slender weeping tree of vigorous growth, with silvery bark and finely cut foliage.
- B. PAPYRACEA. Paper, or Canoe Birch. A tall and handsome tree with pure white bark.

Carpinus. Hornbeam

- C. AMERICANA. American Hornbeam. Water Beech. Similar in growth to Beech; height about 20 feet; excellent for hedges.

Catalpa

- C. BUNGEI. Standard. A remarkable small tree, forming a symmetrical round head as regular in shape as if sheared; valuable for formal planting.
- C. SPECIOSA. Hardy Western Catalpa. A very valuable species combining rapidity

of growth, handsome foliage and flowers; perfectly hardy and remarkable for the lasting qualities of its wood when used for posts, etc.

Cedrela

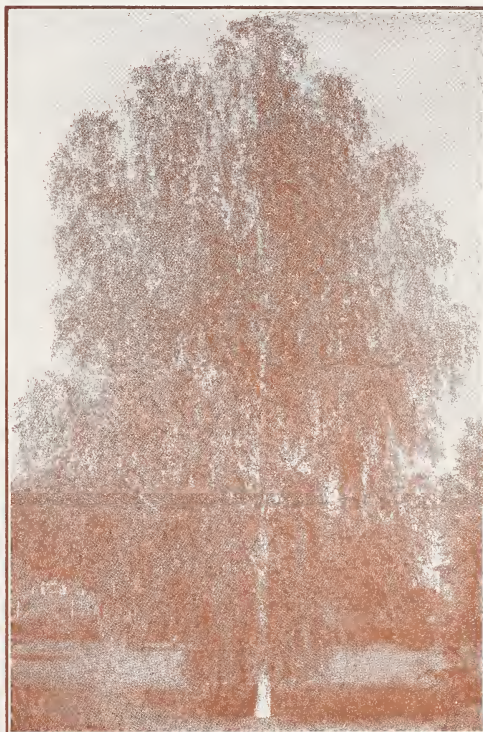
- C. SINENSIS. Chinese Cedrela. One of the most beautiful trees for street or lawn planting; of rapid growth, producing long drooping racemes of white flowers and leaves of the general appearance of the Ailanthus, but without the disagreeable odor.

Cercidphyllum. Katsura Tree

- C. JAPONICUM. An erect growing tree with rounded leaves, bright green, glaucous beneath.

Cercis, Judas Tree or Red Bud

- C. CANADENSIS. Red Bud. American Judas Tree. A small, handsome tree, the naked branches covered in early Spring with reddish pink flowers; heart-shaped leaves.
- C. JAPONICA. Oriental Judas Tree. Glossy leaves with whitish lines around margin; flowers larger than native variety. Both prefer a rich, sandy soil.



Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.



Catalpa—Speciosa (See description, page 5).

Cladrastis. Yellow Wood Tree

- C. **TINCTORIA. Yellow Wood.** Foliage divided into 7 to 11 leaflets, branchlets terminating in large loose panicles of creamy fragrant flowers, pea-shaped.

Cornus. Dogwood

- C. **FLORIDA. Native Dogwood.** Small tree of graceful shape; white flowers before the leaves in Spring, followed by scarlet fruit; foliage a fine red in Autumn.
- C. **FLORIDA RUBRA. Red-flowered Dogwood.** Flowers a bright rose; very ornamental.

Crataegus. Thorn

- C. **COCCINEA. Scarlet-fruited Thorn.** Large corymbs of white flowers, followed by scarlet fruit.
- C. **CRUS-GALLI. Cockspur Thorn.** Glossy foliage, bright red fruit, long thorns; useful for hedges.

- C. **OXYCANTHA. Common Hawthorn.** The English hedge plant; fragrant white flowers.

Cytisus. Golden Chain

- C. **LABURNUM. Golden Chain.** Long racemes of showy pea-shaped golden flowers; tree low growing, leaves on slender stems.
- C. **LABURNUM PENDULUM. Weeping Laburnum.** With long, graceful yellow flowers.

Fagus. Beech

- F. **FERRUGINEA. American Beech.** Forest tree with smooth light gray bark and toothed leaves which hang on through the Winter after drying; stately form.
- F. **HETEROPHYLLA. Fern-leaved Beech.** Leaves delicately cut into fern-like form; round-headed tree; one of the finest Beeches.
- F. **PURPUREA RIVERSII. River's Purple Beech.** Foliage crimson in early Spring, dark purple in Summer; the finest of purple-leaved trees.



River's Purple Beech.



Weeping Beech.

F. SYLVATICA. European Beech. Broader and shorter leaves than the American; similar growth.

F. SYLVATICA PENDULA. Weeping Beech. Large, dark green leaves; twisting and tortuous spreading branches; a unique weeping tree.

Fraxinus. Ash

F. AMERICANA. American White Ash. Large tree with light green leaves and pale yellowish green flowers.

Gleditsia. Honey Locust

G. TRIACANTHOS. Honey Locust. Quick growing native tree with delicate pinnate foliage and strong thorns; useful for hedges.

Gymnocladus. Coffee Tree

G. CANADENSIS. Kentucky Coffee Tree. A tall tree with compound leaflets, dark green with bluish tinge; rough bark; makes a handsome specimen.

Koelreuteria. Varnish Tree

K. PANICULATA. A very desirable Chinese tree; small, round-headed; showy panicles of golden yellow flowers in July; foliage turns yellow in Autumn.

Larix. Larch

L. EUROPAEA. European Larch. A fast-growing conifer; beautiful pyramidal form; light green leaves turning yellow in Fall.

Liquidambar. Sweet Gum

L. STYRACIFLUA. Sweet Gum. Beautiful tree with corky bark and star-shaped foliage, glossy green in Summer, changing to crimson, scarlet, gold and bronze in Autumn.

Liriodendron. Tulip Tree

L. TULIPFERA. Tulip Tree, or Whitewood. A superb native tree of spreading form and fine foliage; large yellow flowers marked with orange; difficult to transplant.



Tulip Tree.



Magnolia Soulangeana.

Magnolia

- M. GLAUCA.** Laurel Magnolia, Sweet Bay. Native variety with handsome leaves and pure white, very fragrant flowers in Summer.
- M. SOULANGEANA.** Soulange's Magnolia. Small tree, large leaves, large white flowers tinged purple. One of the finest and hardiest of Japanese Magnolias.
- M. SPECIOSA.** Showy-flowered Magnolia. Resembling Soulangeana, but flowers and leaves smaller; blooms a week later.
- M. STELLATA, SYN. HALLEANA.** Hall's Japan Magnolia. Dwarf habit; pure white semi-double flowers in April before any other Magnolia.
- M. TRIPETALA.** Umbrella Tree. Hardy low-growing tree; immense leaves; white flowers in June; fruit turns red in Autumn.

Morus. Mulberry

- M. ALBA.** White Mulberry. Small Chinese tree, with slender, rapid growth; pinkish white fruit.
- M. TATARICA PENDULA.** Teas' Weeping Russian Mulberry. One of the prettiest small weeping trees; forms an umbrella-shaped head with slender branches drooping to the ground.

Paulownia. Empress Tree

- P. IMPERIALIS.** Empress Tree. Immense leaves; purple flowers like Foxglove.

Persica. Peach

- P. VULGARIS ALBA PLENA.** Double White-flowered Peach. Very hardy and ornamental; a mass of double white flowers.
- P. VULGARIS ROSEA PLENA.** Double Rose-flowered Peach. Double pink flowers like little roses.
- P. VULGARIS SANGUINEA PLENA.** Double Red-flowered Peach. Semi-double, bright red. These three are highly effective planted together.

Phellodendron. Cork Tree

- P. AMURENSE.** Chinese Cork Tree. A rapid growing tree, resembling the Ailanthus in habit; thick corky bark, pinnate foliage, greenish flower.

Platanus. Plane Tree

- P. ORIENTALIS.** Oriental Plane Tree. A large rapid-growing tree of stately habit, but leaves more deeply cut. Much used for avenue planting. Valuable for planting near sea-shore.

Populus. Poplar

- P. ALBA.** White, or Silver Poplar. European tree of very rapid growth and spreading habit. Large glossy leaves, white on under side.



Teas' Weeping Mulberry.



Oriental Plane (See description page 8).

- P. BOLLEANA. A variety of the preceding, with erect growth like the Lombardy Poplar.
- P. FASTIGIATA. Lombardy Poplar. The well-known pyramidal variety; quick grower; highly effective on a ridge or elevation.
- P. MONILIFERA. Carolina Poplar. A very quick grower, valuable where immediate effect is desired, or for screens.

Pyrus, or Crab Apple

- P. CORONARIA. Garland-flowered Crab. Single blush flowers, fragrant.
- P. FLORIBUNDA. Single flowers, carmine in bud, white when open; ornamental fruit.
- P. IOENSIS. Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab. Large, double, fragrant flowers of delicate pink in Spring; graceful tree, very hardy. One of the most beautiful ornamental trees.
- P. PARKMANI. Parkman's Flowering Crab. Long, narrow, shining green leaves; semi-double carmine flowers in May; makes a beautiful tree.
- P. SPECTABILIS. Double Chinese Crab. Fragrant flowers in May. There is a white and a rose-flowered form.

Quercus. Oak

- Q. ALBA. White Oak. One of the finest American trees; leaves lobed, pale green above, whitish below. The Oaks, which are among our most picturesque trees, should be planted whenever space permits.
- Q. CERCIS. Turkey Oak. Rapid grower, fine foliage, deeply cut; foliage holding on until late Fall.
- Q. COCCINEA. Scarlet Oak. Native tree of rapid pyramidal growth; bright red foliage in Autumn.
- Q. MACROCARPA. Mossy Cup, or Bur Oak. Large, deeply-lobed foliage; corky bark, acorn cup fringed; a noble tree.
- Q. PALUSTRIS. Pin Oak. Deep green finely divided leaves; excellent for street or lawn planting.
- Q. RUBRA. Red Oak. Large native tree, hardy and rapid in growth; Autumnal color purplish red.

Salisburia.

Ginkgo, or Maiden-Hair Tree

- S. ADIANTIFOLIA. Ginkgo, or Maidenhair Tree. Japanese tree of distinctive habit,



Lombardy Poplar.

with wedge-shaped leaves like the Maidenhair fern; hardy.



Weeping Willow.

Salix. Willow

- S. BABYLONICA. Weeping Willow. A familiar and graceful tree.
- S. ELEGANTISSIMA. Thurlow's Weeping Willow. More spreading in habit than Babylonica; branches long and pendent; considered hardier than ordinary Weeping Willow.
- S. PENTANDRA. Laurel-leaved Willow. Large shining leaves, quick grower, hardy and luxuriant; very useful.
- S. VITELLINA AUREA. Golden Willow. Handsome tree, with yellow bark; very effective in Winter.
- S. VITELLINA BRITZENSIS. Bark bright red in Winter; very attractive.

Sorbus

- S. SORBUS AUCUPARIA. European Mountain Ash. Hardy tree covered from July until Winter with bright scarlet berries.

Tilia. Linden, or Lime

- T. AMERICANA. American Linden. A fine native tree, with large leaves and creamy yellow, fragrant flowers; rapid grower.
- T. EUROPAEA. European Linden.
- T. EUROPAEA ARGENTEA. Silver Linden. Pyramidal tree, leaves smooth above and downy beneath; very white in general effect.
- T. EUROPAEA PLATYPHYLLA. Broad-leaved European Linden. Larger and rougher leaves than Europaea, more regular growth.

Ulmus. Elm

- U. AMERICANA. American Elm. The finest native tree for street and general planting, noble in growth, and assuming many forms.
- U. CAMPESTRIS. English Elm. Rapid, erect growing tree; leaves smaller and more regular than American Elm.



Pin Oak (See description page 9).

Evergreens

These take a prominent place in ornamental planting, giving a cheerful Winter effect when deciduous trees are bare. They are especially useful as windbreaks, and for bleak and exposed situations, there being a wide range of choice among very hardy subjects. There are many rare and elegant conifers, whose first cost, however, is amply repaid by the pleasure of possessing a choice permanent specimen, but there is a long list of inexpensive varieties which will give the greatest satisfaction. The Norway Spruce is elegant in form, rapid growing, and adapted to almost any situation, while the weeping form gives a most unique effect. The Austrian Pine has a thick, strong growth in youth which makes it very effective; Nordmann's Fir unites a regular and handsome habit with rich and glossy coloring. The beautiful Firs of the Pacific coast prefer cool, moist situations, but the Norway Spruce, Colorado Blue Spruce and White Spruce will endure dry situations. Conifers may be planted later in the season than deciduous trees, except the Larches, which are better planted in the Fall.

Abies. Fir

- A. **BALSAMEA**. Balsam Fir. Erect pyramidal tree of regular form, very dark green; rapid in growth and very hardy.
- A. **CONCOLOR**. Colorado Silver Fir. Regarded as the finest Rocky Mountain evergreen; foliage bluish above, silvery beneath; habit of tree stately and distinct; rare.
- A. **DOUGLASI**. Douglas' Spruce. Horizontally spreading branches, conical form, light green leaves glaucous beneath.
- A. **FRASERI**. Fraser's Balsam Fir. She Balsam. A fine tree from the mountains of Tennessee and Virginia, similar to the Balsam Fir.
- A. **NORDMANNIANA**. Nordmann's Silver Fir. A noble tree from the Crimea; dark green shining foliage; whitish beneath; very massive; symmetrical form.
- A. **PECTINATA**. European Silver Fir. Fine dark foliage, silvery on under side.
- A. **VEITCHII**. Dark green, lustrous leaves, silvery beneath; very hardy and one of the most beautiful Firs in its young state; from Japan.

Biota. Arborvitae

- B. **ORIENTALIS**. Chinese Arborvitae. Pyramidal growth, bright green foliage.

Juniperus. Juniper

- J. **CANADENSIS**. Common Juniper. Shrub sometimes becoming a tree; spreading



Salisburia (See description page 9).



Linden (See description page 10).

- branches, dark green, sometimes glaucous; bluish fruit.
- J. **CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA**. A most graceful Evergreen; blue-green foliage, spreading form, usually branching out and as broad as they are high; a fine tree for border planting in front of large Evergreens.
- J. **COMMUNIS SUCCIA**. Swedish Juniper. A small, handsome pyramidal tree, yellowish green foliage.
- J. **COMMUNIS VAR. HIBERNICA**. Narrow columnar form, upright branches, deep green, tips of shoots erect.
- J. **JAPONICA AUREA**. Golden Japanese Juniper. Dense spreading branches, often almost trailing; young growth golden yellow, changing to light green.
- J. **PROSTRATA**. Waukegan Juniper. Long trailing branches, bluish green, blue fruit; very hardy.
- J. **SABINA**. Savin. Dwarf and trailing; thrives in very poor soil. Useful for rock-work.
- J. **VIRGINIANA**. Red Cedar. A familiar native tree with dark green foliage and blue berries; makes a good hedge.
- J. **VIRGINIANA SCHOTTII**. A beautiful pyramidal tree; foliage bright green.



Douglas' Spruce (See description page 11).

Picea. Spruce

- P. ALBA.** White Spruce. Silvery gray foliage, light colored bark; pyramidal form.
- P. EXCELSA.** Norway Spruce. Rapid growing pyramidal tree, lively green, the branches drooping gracefully as the tree attains size. Excellent in masses for wind-breaks, for evergreen hedges, or as single specimens.
- P. INVERTA.** Drooping Spruce. A variety with drooping branches, which in large specimens becomes as pendulous as the Weeping Willow; foliage larger and brighter than the species.
- P. PUNGENS.** Colorado Spruce. The original Colorado Blue Spruce. The foliage is sometimes blue and occasionally green; a strong grower and hardy. It is a beautiful tree, especially when planted in groups.
- P. PUNGENS KOSTERIANA.** Koster's Blue Spruce. A very handsome form with bright blue foliage; makes one of the choicest specimens.

Pinus. Pine

- P. AUSTRIACA.** Austrian Pine. Very robust; hardy and spreading; long, stiff, dark green leaves; rapid in growth. Highly recommended for seashore planting.

- P. EXCELSA.** Bhotan Pine. An elegant tree, with drooping silvery foliage, of graceful habit and very vigorous. A native of the Himalayas, but entirely hardy.
- P. MUGHUS.** Dwarf Mugho Pine. A small compact grower, usually forming a picturesque dwarf bush; dense deep green.
- P. RESINOSA.** Red Pine. Norway Pine. Broad pyramidal head when young, round head when older; dark green and lustrous; hardy and a good specimen for ornamental purposes.
- P. RIGIDA.** Pitch Pine. Horizontal, spreading branches, dark green; strong and rapid grower; does well on poor soil.
- P. STROBUS.** White, or Weymouth Pine. Light silvery green foliage, picturesque growth; grows well on poor sandy soil; very hardy.
- P. SYLVESTRIS.** Scotch Pine. Robust, rapid-growing, stout, erect habit; silvery green foliage; excellent for shelter or wind-break.

Retinispora. Japan Cypress

- R. FILIFERA.** Loosely pyramidal bush or small tree; very feathery drooping foliage, dark green.



American Arborvitae. (See description page 13).



White Spruce (See description page 12).

- R. **FILIFERA AUREA.** A golden form of the preceding, making a very handsome lawn specimen.
- R. **OBTUSA.** Dwarf and rounded, very dense, spreading bright green leaves; grows to a height of 30 feet.
- R. **PISIFERA.** Sawara Cypress. Horizontal flattened branches, somewhat pendulous; bright green, making a large shrub of graceful habit; in Japan a tall tree.
- R. **PISIFERA AURFA.** Golden Pea-fruited Japan Cypress. Yellow foliage; a beautiful specimen.
- R. **PLUMOSA.** Dense conical habit, slender feathery branchlets; bright green. Can be pruned into a compact specimen, or formed into a broad garden hedge of unusual beauty.
- R. **PLUMOSA AUREA.** Golden Japanese Cypress. Young growths golden yellow; an extremely showy form, making a fine specimen.
- R. **SQUARROSA VEITCHII.** Exceedingly dense and bushy, with spreading, leathery branches; steel blue; very handsome.

Taxus. Yew

- T. **BACCATA.** English Yew. Large bushy tree; very dense; dark green; can be trimmed in any shape; pink fruit.

- T. **BREVIFOLIO.** Japanese Yew. Leaves short and dark green. A handsome tree.
- T. **CANADENSIS.** Canadian Yew. Low spreading and bushy, dark green foliage and bright red berries. Hardy.
- T. **CUSPIDATA.** Japanese Yew. Dense habit, dark green foliage; lighter beneath; branches ascending; hardiest of Yews.

Thuya. Arborvitae

- T. **COMPACTA.** Dwarf and compact, with deep green foliage.
- T. **GLOBOSA.** Dwarf rounded form, bright green; handsome.
- T. **HOVEYI.** Dwarf, dense, rounded oval form; light green shading to yellow on young growth.
- T. **OCCIDENTALIS.** Common Arborvitae, or White Cedar. Short horizontal branches forming a narrow pyramid; bright green; very hardy; rapid growing; submits to close shearing and endures any soil.
- T. **OCCIDENTALIS VAR. AUREA, GEORGE PEABODY.** Bright golden foliage, retaining the color through the Summer; dwarf, compact growth; the best golden variety.



Koster's Blue Spruce (See description page 12).



Retinispora Plumosa Aurea (See descriptions pages 12 and 13).

- T. OCCIDENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS.** Pyramidal Arborvitae. A pyramidal form of the Asiatic Arborvitae. Bright green foliage; one of the tallest and hardiest varieties.
- T. OCCIDENTALIS SIBIRICA.** Siberian Arborvitae. Pyramidal habit; rich green,

keeping color well through Winter. Excellent for screens or windbreaks; so hardy that it may be considered best for northern localities.

Evergreens with Colored Foliage

- JUNIPERUS JAPONICA AUREA.** Golden.
- J. SABINA.** Very dark color.
- PICEA CONCOLOR.** Silver green.
- P. PUNGENS.** Blue Spruce.
- RETINISPORA FILIFERA AUREA.** Golden.
- R. OBTUSA.** Green in Summer, bronze in Winter.
- R. PISIFERA AUREA.** Golden.
- R. PLUMOSA AUREA.** Golden.
- THUYA HOVEYI.** Yellowish green.

Tsuga. Hemlock

- T. CANADENSIS.** Common Hemlock, or Hemlock Spruce. A rapid-growing and hardy tree, which can be sheared into a bushy form, making a fine hedge. Excellent for windbreaks or exposed situations.
- T. CAROLINIANA.** Carolina Hemlock. More compact in habit and darker in foliage; a graceful tree.



Hemlock Spruce.



Pyramidal Arborvitae.



Azaleas.

Evergreen Shrubs

Some of the most beautiful shrubs we can use for isolated specimens belong to this class, and also some of the best for grouping, including beauty of both foliage and flower. Properly speaking, the conifers include many evergreen shrubs, for numerous exotic coniferous trees are grown under our conditions solely as shrubs; however, we refer below to what are called broad-leaved evergreens, of which the Rhododendrons and Kalmias, referred to at greater length elsewhere, are especially characteristic. These hold their foliage continuously; some others generally included in this class, while holding their foliage very late, are not entirely evergreen in our northern regions. The Box is entirely evergreen; its best examples are in old and long established gardens, but its slow growth causes it to be used chiefly for edging. Among the Hollies *Ilex opaca* and *I. crenata* require a rather sheltered position in the North; *I. Aquifolium*, the English holly, needs protection north of Philadelphia. *Mahonia Aquifolium* gives the effect of Holly, but should not be put in an exposed position.

Andromeda

- A. **FLORIBUNDA.** Pointed leaves, thickly set; abundant white flowers, suggestive of Lily of the Valley in early Spring. 3 to 10 feet.
- A. **CATESBAEI.** Long recurving branches, handsome pointed leaves, turning bronze in Winter; fragrant white flowers in Spring.

Azalea

- A. **AMONEA.** A Chinese Azalea; very dwarf and bushy, covered with dark red flowers in May, abundant small leaves, persisting all Winter, turning reddish brown in Autumn.
- A. **AMONEA, VAR. HINODIGIRI.** Resembles amonea in growth; flowers are larger and more brilliant, color a bright red or carmine pink, completely covering the plant during the blooming season; hardy.

Buxus. Box

- B. **SEMPERVIRENS.** Pyramids.
- B. **SEMPERVIRENS.** Bush Box.

- B. **SUFFRUTICOSA.** Dwarf Box. A Dwarf form with small oval leaves.

Cotoneaster

- C. **HORIZONTALIS** Small-leaved Cotoneaster. Trailing shrub with small leaves; white flowers, followed by red berries.

Daphne

- D. **CNEORUM.** Trailing Daphne. Dwarf trailing plant, with evergreen leaves and fragrant pink or white flowers in early Spring.

Euonymus

- E. **JAPONICUS.** Upright shrub with narrow evergreen leaves, pinkish fruit; suited to shady places.

Ilex. Holly

- I. **CRENATA.** Japanese Holly. Shining leaves, wavy at the edge; much hardier than the English Holly; very desirable for hedges, and also for lawn specimens.

Kalmia. Laurel

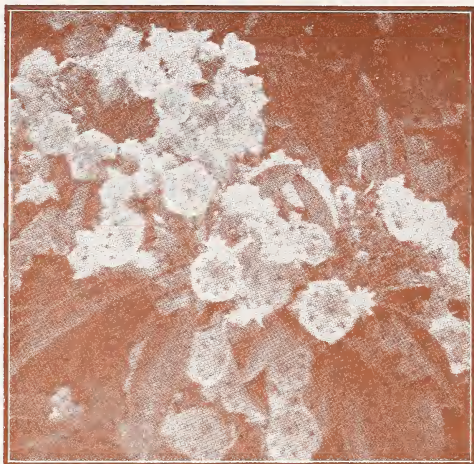
Among the most beautiful of all flowering evergreens is the American Laurel, or Kalmia. The foliage is very decorative, the ordinary K. latifolia being almost covered with its showy flesh-pink flowers. The Kalmia requires the same conditions as the Rhododendrons, but is rather less exacting in its requirements. The smaller Sheep Laurel, K. angustifolia, with crimson flowers, is a pretty border plant for shrubberies.

K. LATIFOLIA. Mountain Laurel. Broad shining leaves, large clusters of white flowers tinged and spotted with pink.

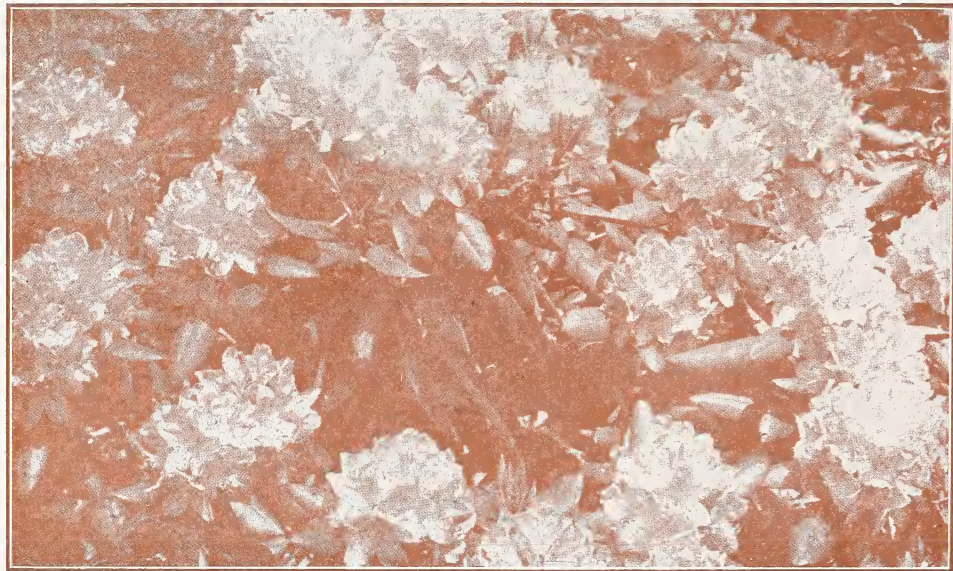
For Collected Plants in Car Lots write for Price.

Mahonia. Ashberry

M. AQUIFOLIA. Holly-leaved Mahonia. Deep green, glossy leaves, shaded bronzy purple in Winter; yellow flowers, followed by bluish berries.



Laurel.



Rhododendrons.

Rhododendrons

It is useless to dwell upon the beauties of this magnificent evergreen shrub. All are familiar with its broad, glossy, dark green foliage and superb trusses of showy flowers of gorgeous tints and colors.

Culture—They flourish best in peaty soil and, like azaleas, are most effective when grouped. In preparing a bed, if possible, locate it where it will be partly sheltered from the intense heat in Summer and from cutting winds in Winter. The bed should be prepared with old sod, good leaf mould, which prevents the fine hair-like roots from drying out in hot Summer weather, from which cause many plants are lost. Heavy mulching in Summer is an excellent preventative, and in dry weather the beds should be thoroughly soaked. Pinch off all seed pods after flowering in order to get good buds for next season. In the Fall mulch the beds a foot or more with leaves, and if these can be left to decay, it is advisable to do so. Will not thrive if lime is in the soil.

RHODODENDRON. Hardy Hybrids in variety and assorted colors 1 to 4 ft.

R. CATAWBIENSE. Deep pink tinted with lavender; one of the best; hardy.

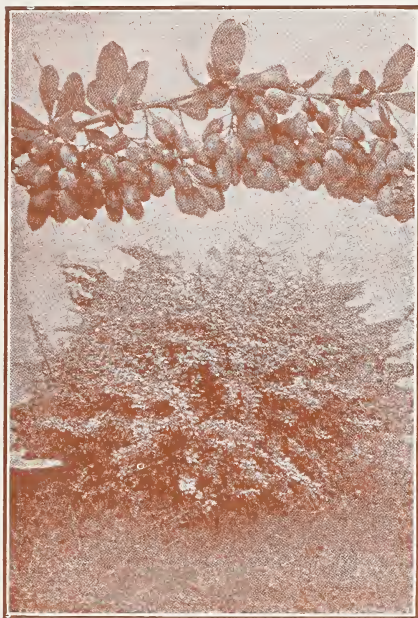
R. MAXIMUM. Pink and white; hardy.

R. CAROLINIANUM. Pink, hardy.

WRITE FOR PRICE IN CAR LOTS. WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH LARGE QUANTITIES OF CHOICE PLANTS AT A MODERATE PRICE.

Deciduous Shrubs

In grouping shrubs, some special effect should be borne in mind, whether of color or form, and an effort should be made to give a successional effect, either in bloom, foliage or fruit. A common mistake is to confine the planting to flowering shrubs that bloom all at once during May and June, leaving uninteresting foliage for the rest of the season. A wise selection will lengthen the period of bloom throughout the Summer, vary the foliage effect, give ornamental berries or fruit in Autumn, and provide for colored bark in Winter, such as certain of the Willows and Osier Dogwoods, which are extremely striking when thrown into relief by a showy background or by dark evergreens. Before planting groups or shrubbery borders the ground should be well spaded over or plowed, in the latter case receiving just about the culture given for a corn crop. The bushes should be planted so that there is room for at least two years' growth before the branches intermingle. Little pruning should be done beyond the cutting out of dead branches.



Thunberg's Barberry.

Abelia

- A. **GRANDIFLORA**. A rare and beautiful shrub, growing to a height of 5 to 6 feet, with white flowers tinged with pink and freely produced from June until frost. Leaves turn a deep red in Fall.

Amorpha. False Indigo

- A. **FRUTICOSA**. False Indigo. Hairy shrub; dense panicles of dark purple flowers in June and July.

Amygdales. Almond

- A. **FL. PL. ALBA**. Double White-Flowered Almond. Long, drooping branches of beautiful double white flowers in May.
- A. **ROSEA FLORE PLENO**. Double Rose-flowered Almond. Rose-colored double flowers; dwarf, hardy and long lived.

Andromeda. Stagger-Bush

- A. **MARIANA**. Stagger Bush. Glossy oval leaves; spikes of waxy, bell-shaped white flowers in Spring.

Aralia. Angelica Tree

- A. **PENTAPHYLLA**. Angelica Tree. Pretty shrub with five-lobed pale green leaves; spiny.

Azalea

- A. **ARBORESCENS**. Large and spreading; handsome dark green foliage and white or rosy blossoms late in Summer. Hardy and of easy culture.
- A. **CALENDULACEA**. Yellow and flame-colored flowers late in May; very showy.
- A. **MOLLIS**. Seedlings. Dwarf habit, with fine trusses of bright red and yellow flowers. Very effective massed or in beds, or in borders with other flowers. Very hardy; one of our most valuable shrubs.
- A. **NUDIFLORA**. Pinxter Flower. Beautiful native shrub with rose and purplish pink flowers.

Baccharis. Groundsel Tree

- B. **HALIMIFOLIA**. Groundsel Tree. Dark green foliage; fluffy white seed pods in Autumn; fine for seaside planting.

Benzoin. Wild Allspice

- B. **ODORIFERUM**. Wild Allspice. (See *Lindera Benzoin*.) Yellow flowers in Spring; oval leaves, bright red berries, persisting through Winter.

Berberis. Barberry

- B. **THUNBERGII**. Thunberg's Barberry. Dwarf, compact growth, small foliage, turning a rich red in Autumn. Valuable as a hedge plant.
- B. **VULGARIS PURPUREA**. Purple-leaved Barberry. Foliage and fruit violet purple; height 3 to 5 feet; very handsome.

Buddleia

- B. **INTERMEDIA**. Violet colored flowers in slender, arching, pendulous racemes.

B. VEITCHII. An improved variety similar in its growth, but has finer flowers, larger spikes, more dense and brilliant violet in color, with orange yellow center.

Callicarpa. French Mulberry

C. PURPUREA. Purple Callicarpa. Dwarf shrub, with small purple flowers in August and September.

Calycanthus. Carolina Allspice

C. FLORIDUS. Carolina Allspice. Sweet-scented shrub. Chocolate-colored flowers in May; glossy, dark leaves. Both flowers and twigs have a rich aromatic fragrance; very hardy and desirable.

Caragana. Pea Shrub

C. ARBORESCENS. Siberian Pea Tree. Light green foliage, yellow, pea-shaped flowers in May; very hardy.

Caryopteris. Blue Spiraea

C. MASTACANTHUS. Blue Spiraea. Low shrub, producing profuse clusters of fragrant blue flowers from September to frost; very handsome; usually dies down during Winter.

Ceanothus. New Jersey Tea

C. AMERICANA. New Jersey Tea, or Red Root. Dwarf shrub bearing white flowers profusely in June; does well in shade.

Cephalanthus. Button Bush

C. OCCIDENTALIS. Button Bush. Tall native shrub; good foliage; globular heads of cream-white flowers in July.

Chionanthus. White Fringe

C. VIRGINICA. White Fringe. Large, dark green leaves, long racemes of fringe-like flowers in May; purple fruit in the Fall. Very desirable. Does well in dry or marshy places.

Clethra. Sweet Pepper Bush

C. ALNIFOLIA. Sweet Pepper Bush. Native shrub with small spikes of fragrant white flowers in July; low, dense growth.

Colutea. Bladder Senna

C. ARBORESCENS. Bladder Senna. Tall shrub, with fine Acacia-like leaves; yellow flowers in June, followed by round reddish pods.

Cornus. Dogwood

C. ALBA. Red-twigged Dogwood. White flowers in June; bright red bark, making it conspicuous in Winter.

C. LUTEA. Golden-margined Dogwood. Leaves bordered with pale yellow; some entirely yellow. One of our most beautiful variegated shrubs.

C. MAS. Cornelian Cherry. Clusters of bright yellow flowers in Spring before the leaves, followed by red berries; shining leaves, dense habit; slow grower.

C. PANICULATA. Panicked Dogwood. Smooth bark; pointed white green leaves, whitish beneath; greenish white flowers, white fruit.

C. SIBIRICA. Siberian Dogwood. Bright red bark in Winter; very hardy.

C. STOLONIFERA. Wild Red Osier Dogwood. Native species of spreading habit; smooth, slender branches, dark red in Winter.

Corylus. Hazel

C. AMERICANA. American Hazel. Large shrub with dense leaves; small, round nuts; forms a dense thicket; useful for screens.

C. AVELLANA PURPUREA. Purple-leaved Filbert. Variety of above with large dark purple leaves; very conspicuous.

Cydonia. Japanese Quince

C. JAPONICA. Japan Quince. Brilliant crimson flowers; neat foliage makes a fine hedge.

Daphne

D. GENKWA. Japan Daphne. Upright growth, fragrant, tubular purple flowers.

Desmodium

D. JAPONICUM LESPEDEZA. Pure white flowers on pendulous branches in September.

D. PENDULIFLORUM. Low growing shrub with rose-purple flowers in September; dies down in Winter.

Deutzia

D. CRENATA CANDIDISSIMA. A pure white form; free bloomer.

D. CRENATA, DOUBLE WHITE. Very double white flowers, tinged rose; exceedingly hardy and vigorous; free in bloom.

D. CRENATA, SINGLE WHITE. Single white flowers; straight; strong growth.

D. GRACILIS. Dwarf shrub; a mass of graceful white flowers about the middle of June, before the other Deutzias.

D. PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. A hybrid of crenata; double white, tinged rose; long, graceful panicles; vigorous; blooms a little earlier than crenata.

D. LEMOINEI. A hybrid of gracilis; dwarf and free-flowering; single.

Diervilla. Weigela

D. AMABILIS. Large foliage, pink flowers, produced freely in Autumn.

D. CANDIDA. White-flowered Weigela. Creamy white flowers, freely produced in June; strong grower.

D. DESBOISII. Fine shrub with deep, rose-colored flowers; very good.

D. EVA RATHKE. Flowers brilliant crimson, distinct from all others; a newer variety.



Deutzia—Pride of Rochester (See description page 18).

- D. **NANA FOLIIS VARIEGATA.** Dwarf Variegated Weigela. Dwarf habit, leaves with silvery variegation; flowers nearly white.
- D. **ROSEA.** Rose-Colored Weigela. Erect growth, abundant rose-colored flowers in June.

Elaeagnus. Silverthorn

- E. **ANGUSTIFOLIA.** Shrub or small tree of graceful habit; small yellow flowers, followed by oval, silvery yellow fruit.
- E. **LONGIPES.** Oleaster. Thin oval leaves, long drooping branches, small flowers, followed by drooping oval fruit, which makes an excellent jelly.

Euonymus.

Spindle Tree, or Burning Bush

- E. **ALATUS.** Cork-barked Spindle Tree. Dwarf habit, corky bark; small leaves turning bright red in Autumn; red fruit.
- E. **AMERICANA.** Strawberry Tree. Showy red berries.
- E. **EUROPAEUS.** European Spindle Tree. Large shrub or small tree; showy rose-colored fruit in Autumn; foliage reddens.

Exochorda. Pearl Bush

- E. **GRANDIFLORA.** Pearl Bush. Beautiful shrub with light green leaves and large sprays of white flowers in May.

Forsythia. Golden Bell

- F. **FORTUNEI.** Golden Bell. Upright growth deep green leaves, showy yellow flowers in Spring.
- F. **INTERMEDIA.** Very similar to suspensa; hardy and very floriferous.

- F. **SUSPENS.** Weeping Golden Bell. Similar to Fortunei, but with drooping branches; profuse yellow flowers.

- F. **VIRDISSIMA.** Leaves and bark deep green; abundant yellow flowers early in Spring; very hardy.

Halesia. Snowdrop Tree

- H. **TETRAPTERA.** Four-winged Snowdrop Tree. Large shrub with bell-shaped white flowers in May; four-winged seed.

Hamamelis. Witch Hazel

- H. **VIRGINICA.** Witch Hazel. Tall shrub with yellow flowers in Autumn, just before the leaves fall.

Hibiscus

Althaea, or Rose of Sharon

- HIBISCUS SYRIACUS.** Althaea. Rose of Sharon. These handsome shrubs bloom in August and September, when other trees and shrubs are out of bloom. Very hardy and easily grown. Named varieties.

Hydrangea

- H. **ARBORESCENS STERILIS FORMA NOVA.** Snowball Hydrangea, or Hills of Snow. (New). Snowball white blooms of the largest size, lacking the coarseness of H. paniculata grandiflora; form of panicle is similar to hortensis. Most desirable on account of bloom after the early Spring shrubs, blooming from early June through August. It is hardy, and one of the most widely grown and most useful Hydrangeas.
- H. **HORTENSIA.** Common Garden Hydrangea. Large leaves; immense globular heads of light blue flowers; not entirely hardy.



Hydrangea Paniculata (See description page 20).

- H. OTAKSA. Japanese Hydrangea. Large leaves; immense heads of blue or pink flowers; requires Winter protection.
- H. PANICULATA. Hardy Hydrangea. Elongated panicles of white flowers in Summer; large leaves.
- H. PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. Large-panicked Hydrangea. One of the showiest of Summer blooming shrubs; huge elongated panicles of white flowers, turning rose-colored with age.

New French Hydrangeas

- H. AVALANCHE. Large pure white flowers.
- H. BOUQUET ROSE.
- H. LA LORAIN.
- H. LA PERLE.
- H. LOUIS MOILLERE.
- H. MME. EMILE MOILLERE. The best and largest pure white.

Hypericum. St. John's Wort

- H. AUREUM. Golden St. John's Wort. Upright in growth, with bright yellow flowers from July to October; very fine.
- H. MOSERIANUM. Dwarf habit; large single bright yellow flowers, produced continuously throughout the Summer. Not hardy north.

Ilex. Mountain Holly. Alder

- I. VERTICILLATA. Black Alder. Glossy dark green leaves; white flowers; bright red berries in Fall.

Itea. Virginia Tea

- I. VIRGINICA. Virginia Tea. Native shrub with pretty white flowers in June; foliage rich deep red in Fall.

Ligustrum. Privet

- L. AMURENSE. Amoor Privet. Compact in growth, small leaves; almost evergreen, does well in a dry place.
- L. IBOTA. Chinese Privet. Hardier than ovalifolium; large white flowers profusely produced; long, shining leaves; one of the best.
- L. IBOTA REGELIANUM. Low, dense shrub; branches spread horizontally; obovate leaves; very hardy.
- L. OVALIFOLIUM. California Privet. Vigorous and hardy; bears any amount of shearing; our best shrub for garden hedges.
- L. OVALIFOLIUM AUREUM. A rare yellow-leaved variety; very desirable.
- L. VULGARE. Common European Privet. Narrow foliage, showy white flowers.

Lilac (See Syringa)

Lonicera. Honeysuckle

- L. ALBERTI. An Upright Honeysuckle. Violet, bell-shaped flowers, narrow leaves. The following are also upright Honeysuckles of shrubby growth.
- L. FRAGRANTISSIMA. Fragrant Upright Honeysuckle. A spreading bush with deep green leaves, almost evergreen; small white, very fragrant flowers before the leaves; fine.
- L. MORROWI. A Japanese variety with showy red fruit.
- L. TATARICA ALBA. White Tartarian Honeysuckle. High bush, with creamy-white fragrant flowers in May and June.



California Privet Hedge.



Lilac (See description page 20).

- L. **TATARICA RUBRA.** Red Tartarian Hon-
eysuckle. Coral red or pink flowers, frag-
rant; a handsome, strong-growing shrub.

Myrica. Bayberry

- M. **CERIFERA.** Bayberry. A native shrub
with shining, stiff, long oval leaves, and
small, bony fruit; very aromatic; fine for
seaside or sterile soil.

Potentilla. Shrubby Cinquefoil

- P. **FRUTICOSA.** Shrubby Cinquefoil. Spread-
ing shrub of medium size, with starry yel-
low flowers produced throughout the Sum-
mer.

Philadelphus Syringa, or Mock Orange

- P. **CORONARIUS.** Common Mock Orange.
A familiar favorite with fragrant white
flowers.
- P. **CORONARIUS FOLIIS AUREUS.** Golden-
leaved Syringa. Dwarf habit, golden-yel-
low foliage, holding its color throughout
the season.
- P. **GRANDIFLORUS.** Large-flowered Syrin-
ga. Strong grower, flowering late; less
fragrant than the common type.
- P. **LEMOINEI.** Lemoine's Syringa. Large
creamy flowers, freely produced; upright
growth.

Prunus. Plum

- P. **MARITIMA.** Beach Plum. Spreading
bush; fine for seaside planting; a mass
of snowy-white flowers, followed by crim-
son purple fruit, which is edible.
- P. **PISSARDI.** Purple-leaved Plum. White
flowers in April; handsome purple foliage,
retaining its color throughout the season;
very fine.

- P. **TRILOBA.** Flowering Almond. A mass of
beautiful large pink flowers in May before
the leaves appear; very showy.

Rhamnus. Buckthorn

- R. **CATHARTICA.** Purging Buckthorn. Ro-
bust, thorny, European shrub with dark
green leaves, white flowers and black
fruit; fine for hedges.

Rhodotypus. White Kerria

- R. **KERRIOIDES.** White Kerria. Handsome
foliage and large single white flowers,
like single Roses in the latter part of May,
followed by black, bead-like fruit.

Rhus. Sumach

- R. **AROMATICA.** Fragrant Sumach. Na-
tive variety with aromatic, fragrant,
greenish-white flowers.
- R. **COPALLINA.** Shining Sumach. Hand-
some, shining foliage turning to gorgeous
crimson in Autumn; greenish flowers in
August.
- R. **COTINUS.** Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree.
Spreading shrub, growing 10 to 12 feet
high, covered in midsummer with curious
smoke-like, fringy, purplish flowers; very
attractive.
- R. **GLABRA.** Smooth Sumach. Brilliant
crimson foliage, topped with prominent
clusters of showy seeds in Autumn.
- R. **GLABRA VAR. LACINIATA.** Cut-leaved
Sumach. Deeply cut fern-like leaves,
shining green above, whitish below; glow-
ing red in Autumn.



Syringa.



Sumach (See description page 21).

- R. **TYPHINA**. Staghorn Sumach. Tall variety with scarlet fruit; foliage a brilliant red in Autumn.

Rubus. Bramble

- R. **FRUTICOSUS**. Double-flowered Bramble. White flowers like little Roses; creeping habit.
- R. **ODORATUS**. Flowering Raspberry. Pretty pinkish purple flowers; large leaves.

Sambucus. Elder

- S. **CANADENSIS**. Common Elder. Rapid growing, native shrub; broad heads of white flowers in June followed by dark red berries.
- S. **NIGRA AUREA**. Golden Elder. Bright golden yellow foliage, retaining the color throughout the season; very effective among shrubbery.
- S. **NIGRA LACINIATA**. Cut-leaved Elder. Foliage finely divided, giving a light and feathery effect; extremely attractive.

Spiraea

- S. **BUMALDA**. Dwarf habit; narrow leaves; pink flowers nearly all summer.
- S. **BUMALDA ANTHONY WATERER**. A dwarf variety of great merit. Covered all Summer with large corymbs of rosy-crimson flowers. One of the finest of recent introductions.
- S. **CALLOSA ALBA**. Fortune's Dwarf White Spiraea. White-flowered variety, in bloom all Summer; dwarf and bushy in habit.

- S. **DOUGLASI**. Douglas' Spiraea. Bears spikes of fine deep rose flowers in July and August.
- S. **OPULIFOLIA**. Ninebark. Strong-growing native shrub, with white flowers.
- S. **OPULIFOLIA AUREA**. Golden Ninebark. A variety with golden foliage; very noticeable.
- S. **PRUNIFOLIA FL. PL.** Bridal Wreath. Branches covered with pure white flowers in May; very showy and handsome.
- S. **REEVESII FL. PL.** Reeves' Spiraea. Covered with large round clusters of double white flowers in June; very showy.
- S. **THUNBERGII**. Thunberg's Spiraea. Dwarf rounded form, white flowers. One of the first to bloom; very satisfactory.
- S. **TOMENTOSA**. Hardhack or Steeplebush. Small leaves; rose-purple flowers in a dense terminal panicle.
- S. **VAN HOUTTEI**. Van Houtte's Spiraea. The finest of all Spiraeas; a mass of large white flowers in May and early June.

Stephanandra

- S. **FLEXUOSA**. Slender, graceful shrub, with finely cut foliage; loose clusters of white flowers in June.

Symphoricarpos. Snowberry Coral Berry

- S. **RACEMOSUS**. Snowberry. Slender branched shrub; pink flowers followed by waxen white berries lasting into Winter.
- S. **VULGARIS**. Coral Berry. Compact bush with small bright red berries, lasting into Winter.

Styrax

- S. **JAPONICA**. Handsome small tree, with waxy white, bell-shaped flowers gracefully pendent.



Elder.

Syringa. Lilac

- S. **CHARLES X.** Strong grower, with large loose trusses of reddish-purple flowers.
- S. **VAR. GEANT DES BATAILLES.** Bright reddish lilac flowers in large, attractive trusses.
- S. **JAPONICA.** Japanese Lilac. Becomes a good-sized tree with leathery, dark green leaves; great panicles of creamy flowers a month later than other Lilacs; odorless.
- S. **JOSIKAEA.** Flowers dark lilac early in June.
- S. **VAR. LEOMINE FL. PL.** A choice variety, producing long racemes of double purple flowers and lasting longer than most varieties.
- S. **MAD. CASIMIR PERIER.** Semi-double, pure white.
- S. **MARIE LEGRAYE.** The finest white Lilac; large panicles of snowy flowers; much used for forcing.
- S. **VAR. MICHEL BUCHNER.** Very large erect panicles; double pale lilac.
- S. **PERSICA.** Persian Lilac. Small foliage and bright purple flowers.
- S. **PERSICA ALBA.** Persian White Lilac. Creamy-white flowers, shaded purple.
- S. **ROTHOMAGENSIS.** Chinese Lilac. Very large panicles of reddish flowers, abundantly produced.
- S. **RUBRA DE MARLEY.** Deep reddish purple; one of the best of the dark kind.
- S. **SOUV. DE LOUIS SPAETH.** Immense trusses of deep rosy purple blooms.
- S. **VILLOSA.** Japanese species, with large branching panicles of white flowers, purple in bud, fragrant; two weeks later than other Lilacs.



Snowball.

- S. **VULGARIS.** Common Lilac. Bluish purple flowers; always satisfactory.
- S. **VULGARIS ALBA.** Common White Lilac. A robust grower, bearing abundant white flowers.
- S. **VULGARIS DR. TROYANOWSKY.** Hyacinth-like, double bluish mauve.
- S. **VULGARIS JEAN BART.** Double claret-rose-colored flowers.
- S. **VULGARIS MME. ABEL CHATENAY.** Very choice variety, creamy white, double flowers.
- S. **VULGARIS PERS. GREVY.** Large double blue, very beautiful.
- S. **VAR. SANGUINEA.** Reddish purple flowers, very beautiful.

Tamarix. Tamarisk

- T. **AFRICANA.** Tamarisk. Beautiful small-leaved shrub, suggesting a feathery conifer; flesh-colored flowers in May.
- VACCINIUM CORYMBOSUM.** Swamp Blueberry.
- VACCINIUM PENNSYLVANICUM.** Dwarf Blueberry.

Virburnum. Arrow-Wood. Snowball

- V. **ACERIFOLIUM.** Maple-leaved Arrow-wood or Dockmackie. Shrub of low growth; white flowers in flat heads in May, black fruit in Autumn.
- V. **CASSINOIDES.** White Rod. Flat heads of white flowers in May, followed by black fruit; thick, handsome, ovate leaves.
- V. **DENTATUM.** Arrow-wood. This was used by the Indians for arrow-making. Greenish white flowers, bright blue fruit; sharply toothed bright green leaves, with bronzy red Autumn coloring.



Spirea Van Houttei (See description page 22).



Tree Lilac (See description page 23).

V. LANTANA. Wayfaring Tree. Large, strong growing shrub, with thick, roundish leaves; large clusters of white flowers

in May, followed by red fruit turning black.

V. LENTAGO. Sheep Berry. Sweet Viburnum. Shrub or small tree; fragrant, creamy-white flowers; small, sweet, edible fruit; light green, handsome leaves.

V. MOLLE. Downy Arrow-wood. Coarsely toothed leaves; greenish white flowers; blue oily fruit.

V. OPULUS. Cranberry Tree. Highbush Cranberry. Similar to Snowball in bush and foliage; greenish white, Hydrangea-like flowers; edible red berries, hanging until destroyed by frost.

V. OPULUS STERILIS. Guelder Rose. Snowball. Large, strong growing shrub, with huge globular heads of bloom the latter part of May.

V. PLICATUM. Japanese Snowball. Handsome dark green plaited foliage, large white flower heads; very showy, superior to the European sort.

V. PRUNIFOLIUM. Black Haw, or Plum-leaved Viburnum. A vigorous growing plant, with strong branches and dark, shining foliage; snow-white flowers in May and June.

V. SIEBOLDI. Large, dark green leaves; white flowers in May.

V. TOMENTOSUM. Single Japan Snowball. A single form of the Japan Snowball, with dense heads of white flowers, more delicate than the common Guelder Rose.

Standard Shrubs

Standard shrubs, or shrubs grown in tree form, are very effective for formal gardens, single specimens and for bordering walks. The following kinds are the best, all of which can be furnished of different sizes per pair or per dozen.

BUXUS. Both standard and pyramids, where small plants are desired.

CATALPA BUNGEI.

VACCINIUM CORYBOSUM. Blueberry. Pinkish white flowers, dark blue-black berries of excellent flavor; fine berry for the table.

HIBISCUS. Althaea. When grown in tree form, the rich foliage and beautiful mass of flowers in late Summer are very effective. Well-rooted plants with good heads.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. One of the most effective of all standard shrubs, bearing large panicles of flowers the first season. Very showy.

LIGUSTRUM PRIVET. Fine for formal garden or decoration; good heads.

VIBURNUM. Snowball. Stout stems; well branched heads for early flowering.

Colored Foliage Shrubs

Cornus. In variety.
Corylus atropurpurea.
Diervilla variegata.

Ligustrum aureum.
Philadelphus aureus.
Prunus Pissardi.

Sambucus aurea.
Spiraea opulifolia.

Shrubs Bearing Ornamental Fruit

Berberis.
Callicarpa purpurea.
Cornus. In variety.
Elaeagnus. In variety.
Euonymus.

Mahonias.
Rhamnus. In variety.
Rhus. In variety.
Rosa rugosa.
Rubus.

Symphoricarpos. In variety.
Sambucus. In variety.
Viburnum. In variety.

Shrubs for Shaded Places

Azalea. Native kind.
Berberis.
Clethra alnifolia.
Deutzia. In variety.

Hamamelis Virginiana.
Itea Virginica.
Kalmia.
Ligustrum. In variety.

Cydonia Japonica.
Rhododendron.
Symphoricarpos.

Shrubs for Seashore Planting

Baccharis halimifolia.
Berberis. In variety.
Hippophae rhamnoides.

Ligustrum. In variety.
Myrica cerifera.
Prunus maritima.

Sambucus. In variety.
Tamarix.

All the shrubs noted above are described under their proper heading on the preceding pages.

Hedge Plants For Ornament, Shelter, Screens, Etc.

A selection of the hardy Deciduous and Evergreen varieties for this purpose is noted below. Evergreens must be planted with care; do not allow the roots to become dried by sun and wind. Plant about two feet apart; deciduous shrubs about twelve inches apart; California Privet, Honey Locust and Osage Orange may be planted in double or single rows, six to nine inches apart.

BERBERIS. In variety.

CYDONIA JAPONICA. Japanese Quince. One of the best deciduous hedge plants.

HIBISCUS. Althaea. In variety.

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM PRIVET. See Shrubs.

ROSA RUGOSA. For description, see under Roses.

Evergreen Hedging

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS. Bush Box.

BUXUS SUFFRUTICOSA. Dwarf Box. Valuable for borders and where a low hedge is wanted.

PICEA EXCELSA. Norway Spruce. A good growing evergreen; it makes an excellent hedge and wind-break.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS. American Arborvitae. One of the best evergreen hedge plants; becomes dense and compact; bears shearing well.

THUYA SIBIRICA. Siberian Arborvitae.

TSUGA CANADENSIS. Hemlock Spruce. For description, see under Evergreens.



Hardy Climbing and Trailing Vines

Nothing so quickly removes the raw look from a newly built house as the judicious use of vines and trailing plants. Not only on the porch, but also used to screen the foundation, they unite the house with the surrounding lawn, while they quickly transform a simple framework into an artistic pergola. Where a vine clinging to masonry is desired, *Ampelopsis Veitchii*, the Boston or Japan Ivy, is unexcelled; it is healthy, vigorous, and gorgeous in Autumn coloring. *Clematis* and *Honeysuckle*, in numerous varieties, are among the most satisfactory of flowering vines for porch, trellis or pergola. Where rapid growth is desired for screening purposes the Kudzu Vine and the Dutchman's Pipe are exceedingly useful. *Wistaria*, with its multitudes of hanging lavender blooms, gives beauty to the plainest porch, and is exceedingly effective on a pergola. The strong woody growth of the Trumpet Vine has been known to twist apart the woodwork of a porch, and it is best used on a strong trellis or post, or for covering an old stump.



Boston Ivy.

Actinidia. Silver Vine

- A. **ARGUTA.** A Japanese vine with handsome foliage and white flowers, with purple center, very freely produced; edible fruit.

Ampelopsis. Creeping Ivy

- A. **ENGELMANNI.** Short-jointed form of Virginia Creeper; rapid growing.
- A. **LOWII.** A new Japanese Ivy with finely cut foliage; clings to stone, brick and concrete walls the same as the Boston Ivy. Strong plants.
- A. **QUINQUEFOLIA.** Virginia Creeper. Rapid growing climber, attaching itself to its support; five-fingered leaves, turning brilliant red in Autumn.
- A. **VEITCHII.** Boston Ivy. Small ivy-like leaves, overlapping one another so as to form a dense mass; rapid growing, cling-

ing with tiny tendrils. Unequaled for covering brick or stone or old trees. Autumn color very brilliant.

Akebia

- A. **QUINATA.** Extremely hardy vine, with small dark green leaves hanging on very late; plum-colored, fragrant flowers, very free growing.

Aristolochia. Dutchman's Pipe

- A. **SIPHO.** Dutchman's Pipe. Rapid-growing native vine, with handsome, large, light green leaves and oddly-shaped small yellowish-brown flowers; forms a dense shade.

Celastrus. Bitter Sweet

- C. **SCANDENS.** Bitter Sweet, Climbing Waxwork. Native twiner, with oval, light green leaves, small yellow flowers and red fruit in orange capsules, hanging long after the leaves; very showy in Fall.



Dutchman's Pipe (See description page 26).

Clematis

- C. **CRISPA**. A beautiful native sort, with fragrant bell-shaped lavender flowers all Summer.
- C. **DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH**. Large double white flowers; very handsome.
- C. **FLAMMULA**. Fragrant Clematis. Sweet-scented white flowers in midsummer.
- C. **HENRYI**. Fine, free-growing sort, with large creamy-white flowers.
- C. **JACKMANNI**. A familiar variety, with large velvety purple blooms, free-growing and hardy.
- C. **MME. EDOUARD ANDRE**. Carmine violet; very showy.
- C. **PANICULATA**. Japanese Virgin's Bower. A very desirable climber blooming in late Summer, when it produces a mass of small white fragrant flowers. Hardy and rapid-growing.
- C. **VIRGINIANA**. American Virgin's Bower. Very rapid-growing vine, producing a small white flower in August, followed by feathery seeds.

Dioscorea. Chinese Yam

- D. **BATATAS**. Cinnamon Vine. A very rapid growing vine with handsome foliage.

Dolichos. Kudzu Vine

- D. **Japonicus**. Kudzu Vine. Quick-growing vine with large, bean-like leaves and pinkish violet pear-shaped flowers. Late in summer.

Euonymus

- E. **RADICANS**. An evergreen vine, with neat little oval leaves; clings to walls like Ivy. Desirable for rockeries.
- E. **RADICANS VARIEGATA**. A variety of the above, variegated with cream and yellow.

- E. **VEGETUS**. A beautiful, hardy clinging vine, covered with beautiful green foliage through the Winter and a profusion of red berries. One of the best Euonymus.

Hedera. Ivy

- H. **HELIX**. True, or English Ivy. Clinging evergreen, with large, shining dark green leaves. A north exposure is best for it, as it is likely to suffer from sunscald in the Winter if in full sun.

Jasminum. Jasmine

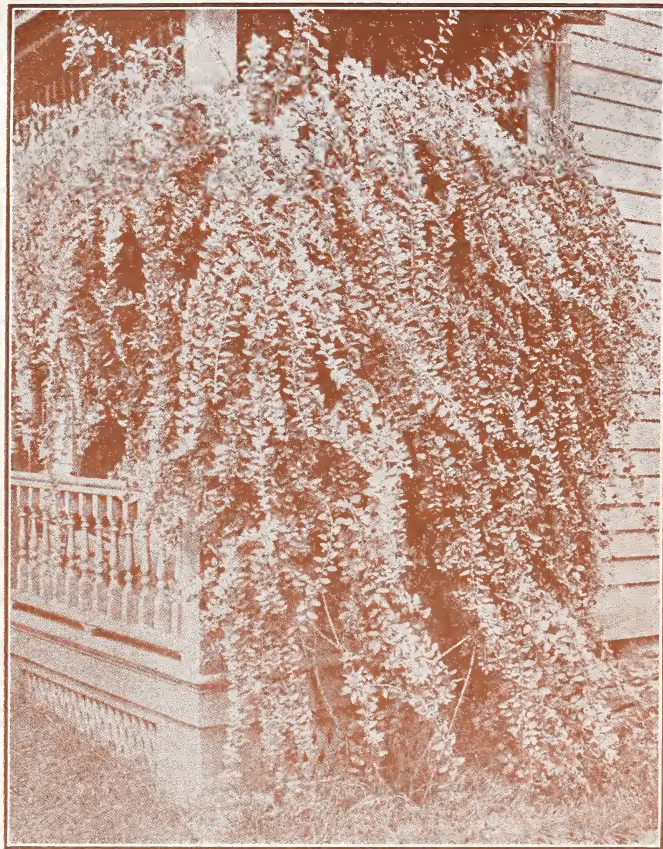
- J. **NUDIFLORUM**. Yellow Jasmine. Yellow flowers in early Spring, before the leaves appear.

Lonicera. Honeysuckle

- L. **BRACHYPODA**. Japanese Honeysuckle. Very vigorous, nearly evergreen; pale yellow flowers, fading to white; fragrant.
- L. **HALLEANA**. Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. One of the best. Pure white fragrant flowers, changing to yellow, from July to December; foliage hangs on until January; very robust in growth.
- L. **HECKROTTII**. Rose colored flowers with yellow centers; persistent Summer bloomer.
- L. **PERICLYMENUM**. Common Woodbine. Red flowers, inside of tube buff, in terminal clusters; strong growing and vigorous.
- L. **RETICULATA AUREA**. Golden-netted Chinese Honeysuckle. Attractive variegated form, the leaves veined with gold; bears shearing well, and can be trained on wires to form a charming garden edging.



Kudzu Vine.



Matrimony Vine.

Lycium. Matrimony Vine

- L. SINENSIS. Chinese Matrimony Vine. Vine with small neat leaves and little pink flowers, followed by highly ornamental red fruit.

Tecoma. Trumpet Vine

- T. GRANDIFLORA. Chinese Trumpet Vine. Very large flowers, salmon yellow, and broad bell-shaped corollas.
T. RADICANS. Common Trumpet Vine. Large funnel-shaped flowers, orange and scarlet.

Vinca. Periwinkle or Myrtle

- V. MINOR. Myrtle, Periwinkle. Trailer, with shining evergreen leaves and porcelain blue flowers; very hardy.

Vitis. Grape Vines

- V. CORDIFOLIA. Frost Grape. Heart-shaped leaves, small black fruit, very sour until frosted.
V. HETEROPHYLLA VARIEGATA. Japanese Grape. Small leaves, beautifully variegated, stems and tendrils pink; small turquoise blue fruit.

- V. LABRUSCA. Fox Grape. Large leaves with woolly under surface; large dark purple fruit.

Wistaria

- W. FRUTESCENS ALBA. White American Wistaria. Short bunches of pure white flowers, freely produced.

- W. FRUTESCENS AMERICAN. Large clusters of pale lilac flowers; very vigorous and hardy.

- W. MULTIJUGA. Dark purple flowers, in very long clusters.

- W. SINENSIS. Chinese Wistaria. The well-known sort with graceful drooping clusters of lilac flowers; very hardy and strong growing.

- W. SINENSIS ALBA. A form with pure white flowers, extremely elegant in appearance.



Chinese Wistaria.

Trailing Vines for Covering Ground in Shaded Places

The following are the best of the trailing vines of creeping habit used for covering bare places on lawns and in places where the shade is too dense for the growth of lawn grass.

EUONYMUS RADICANS VARIEGATA.

Trailing vine, slow growth, small variegated leaves, good for covering walls, etc.

LYSIMACHIA NUMMULARIA. Moneywort.

Small, round leaves, and yellow bell-shaped flowers.

MITCHELLA REPENS. Partridge Berry.

Shining, round leaves; creeping and compact habit.

NEPETA GLECHOMA. Ground Ivy. Of compact growth and forms a solid mat of green foliage.

VINC MAJOR. Common Periwinkle, or Blue Myrtle. Evergreen, compact creeping habit; produces large blue flowers; one of the best vines for dense covering.

Pachysandra

P. TERMINALES. A trailing plant with handsome glossy evergreen foliage. Very dense, small white flowers in May and June.

Hardy Herbaceous Perennial Plants

This class of plants will be found highly satisfactory for the home garden, as it includes a great variety, with a lengthy blooming season. Even in the latitude of New York one may have garden flowers every month in the year, for the hardy Chrysanthemums often extend into December. Alyssum and Tufted Pansies in sheltered nooks give us some flowers in December and January, and early Irises and Squills are with us in March. A "grandmother's garden" of hardy flowers is a permanent possession, largely renewing itself, and capable of indefinite expansion. No other class of plants harmonizes so well with fine shrubbery, or is so desirable for planting large areas. Planters ordinarily divide this class of plants into three groups; first, those that require good garden conditions; second, subjects of aggressive habit suitable for shrubberies; and third, plants for the wild garden.

The soil should be well prepared for herbaceous planting, insuring fineness and fertility for a depth of about two feet, and should be well drained. If there is a tough clayey subsoil, it will be well to dig this out at a depth of 2½ feet, and put in some broken stones for drainage, filling up with the surface soil, well fertilized.



Achillea.

Achillea. Yarrow

A. FILIPENDULINA. Grayish leaves, bright yellow flowers in large corymbs.

A. MILLEFOLIUM RUBRUM. Red Yarrow. Finely cut leaves, bright red flowers.

A. PTARMICA FL. PL. The Pearl. Small double white flowers in July. Valuable for cutting.

Aconitum. Monkshood

A. AUTUMNALE. Autumn Monkshood. Deep blue flowers, late in the season.

A. NAPELLUS. True Monkshood. Bright blue flowers, crowded in a close raceme.

Acorus. Flag Grass

A. CALAMUS. Flag, or Sword Grass. Desirable for marshy places.

A. JAPONICUS VARIEGATUS. A handsome form, striped with white.

Ajuga. Bugle

A. REPTANS RUBRA. Red-leaved Bugle. Low-spreading plant with purplish leaves and blue flowers in May.

Alstroemeria. Chilean Lily

A. AURANTIACA. A very showy orange-flowered plant; flowers from July to Sept.; requires a sheltered spot.



Hollyhock.

Althaea Rosea. Hollyhock

These flowers are favorites of a very ornamental character, and form perfect rosettes of the most beautiful shades of orange, yellow, red and pink; double; require deep rich soil.

Alyssum. Golden Tuft

A. SAXATILE COMPACTUM. Fragrant golden yellow flowers in May.

Amsonia

A. SALICIFOLIA. Starry, light blue flowers in May or June; willowy leaves.

Anemone. Windflower

A. JAPONICA ALBA. Japanese Windflower. Large white flowers, 2½ in. across, from Sept. to Nov.

A. KRIEMHILDE. Semi-double rose.

A. JAPONICA RUBRA. A variety with bright purplish rose flowers.

A. QUEEN CHARLOTTE. Semi-double pink.

A. WHIRLWIND. A variety with double white flowers; very freely produced in Autumn.

Anthemis. Chamomile

A. TINCTORIA. Yellow Chamomile. Bright yellow daisy-like flowers, from July to Nov.

A. TINCTORIA KELWAYI. Golden yellow flowers.

Anthericum

A. LILIAGO. St. Bernard's Lily. Spikes of small white flowers in June.

A. LILIASTRUM. St. Bruno's Lily. Grass-like leaves and white Lily-like flowers.

Aquilegia. Columbine

A. ALBA FL. PL. Double White-flowered Columbine. Neat habit, double white flowers.

A. ALPINA COERULEA. Dwarf, light blue.

A. CALIFORNICA HYBRIDA. Very strong-growing; orange and yellow.

A. CANADENSIS. Red and yellow.

A. CRYSANTHA. Golden Columbine. Golden yellow flowers in June; very hardy.

A. NEVIA GRANDIFLORA. Large white.

Arabis. Rock Cress

A. ALPINA. Fragrant white flowers in early Spring.

A. ALPINA FL. PL. A double-flowered form.

Armeria. Sea Pink. Thrift

A. FORMOSA. Narrow grass-like leaves, white flowers in round heads.

A. MARITIMA. Sea Pink. Grassy leaves and pink flowers in early Spring.



Campanula (See description page 31).

Artemisia. Wormwood

- A. **ABROTANUM.** Southern Wood. Aromatic plant with finely cut gray-green leaves.
- A. **LACTIFOLIA.** White, fragrant.
- A. **PONTICA.** Foliage finely cut and very silvery.

Asclepias. Milkweed

- A. **INCARNATA.** Pink Milkweed. Graceful pink flower heads.
- A. **TUBEROSA.** Butterfly Weed. Clusters of bright orange flowers; showy.

Asperula. Waldmeister

- A. **ODORATA.** White flowers in May. Half-shaded spots.

Aster. Starwort

- A. **ALPINUS.** Alpine Aster. Purple flowers, 2 in. across; in Summer.
- A. **ALPINUS ALBUS.** A white variety.
- A. **BEAUTY OF COLWELL.** Blue.
- A. **CLIMAX.** Blue.
- A. **GERTRUDE.** Flesh Pink.
- A. **GRANDIFLORUS.** Christmas Starwort. Large purple flowers. Oct. and Nov.
- A. **MADONNA.** Large white.
- A. **NOVAE-ANGLIAE.** New England Aster. Showy violet purple flower in Sept.
- A. **NOVAE-ANGLIAE RUBRA.** Dark reddish violet flowers.
- A. **PTARMICOIDES.** Small white flowers in a flat corymb; Summer.
- A. **THOMAS S. WARE.** Rosy Lilac.
- A. **WHITE QUEEN.** Large white flowers Oct. to Nov.; fine for cutting.

Aubrietia. Rock Cress

- A. **GRAECA.** Rock Cress. Low rock plant; flowers purple, changing to lavender; early Spring.

Baptisia. False Indigo

- B. **AUSTRALIS.** False Indigo. Deep blue pea-shaped flowers in June.

Bellis. Daisy

- B. **PERENNIS.** English Daisy. White or pink-edged; low-growing.

Bocconia. Plume Poppy

- B. **CORDATA.** Plume Poppy. Very handsome spikes of creamy flowers; beautiful glaucous foliage; July to Aug.
- B. **SUPERBA.** Rosy pink.

Boltonia. False Chamomile

- B. **ASTEROIDES.** Flowers pale lavender or white; bushy growth.
- B. **LATISQUAMA.** False Chamomile. Showy rosy purple Aster-like flowers, from July to Oct.

Campanula. Bellflower Harebell

- C. **CARPATICA.** Dwarf Bellflower. Compact habit, blue flowers through the Summer.



Delphinium (See description page 32.)

- C. **CARPATICA ALBA.** White flowers.
- C. **DAHURICA.** Deep purple.
- C. **GRANDIS.** White.
- C. **GRANDIS.** Blue.
- C. **MEDIA FL. PL.** Canterbury Bell. June and July; blue, white and rose, bell-shaped.
- C. **PERSICFOLIA.** The Fairy. Sky blue.
- C. **PERSICFOLIA MOERHEIMI.** Double, pure white.
- C. **PYRAMIDALIS.** Erect stalk, pyramidal growth; blue flowers.
- Cerastium. Mouse Ear Chickweed**
- C. **BIEBESTEINII.** Mouse Ear. White flowers in June; woolly leaves, 6 in.
- C. **TOMENTOSUM.** Low and spreading; woolly leaves and white flowers; good for edging.

Chrysanthemum. Hardy Pompons

- C. MAXIMUM. Alaska. White.
- C. MAXIMUM. California. White.
- C. MAXIMUM. King Edward. White.
- C. MAXIMUM. Perfection. Shasta Daisy.
- C. MAXIMUM. Shasta. The Shasta Daisy. Very large.
- C. MAXIMUM TRIUMPH. Very large flowers on long stems.

Clematis. Virgin's Bower

- C. DAVIDIANA. Large clusters of fragrant blue flowers all Summer. 3 feet.
- C. RECTA. Pure white flowers in Summer; fine for cutting. 2 to 3 feet.

Convallaria. Lily of the Valley

- C. MAJALIS. One of the most satisfactory hardy plants; pure white fragrant bells.

Coreopsis. Tickseed

- C. GRANDIFLORA. Large yellow flowers from early Summer to frost. 3 feet.
- C. LANCEOLATA. Very handsome yellow flowers all Summer; one of our finest hardy plants. 1 to 3 feet.
- C. PALMATA. Pale yellow flowers in June. 2 feet.

Delphinium. Larkspur

- D. CHINENSIS. Chinese Larkspur. Flowers deep blue to white. 1 to 2 feet.
- D. ELATUM. Bee Larkspur. Tall slender spikes of blue flowers.
- D. FORMOSUM. Very showy blue flowers. 2 to 3 feet.
- D. FORMOSUM COELESTINUM. Light blue; extra fine. 4 feet.
- D. HYBRIDUM. The finest named single and double sorts, ranging from darkest blue to pure white.

Delphinium. Hybrids

- D. BELLADONNA. Blue.
- D. CHARMONT. Violet shaded to red.
- D. POLAR STAR. White, semi-double.
- D. MOERHEIME. White.
- D. QUEEN WILHELMINA. Blue.

Dianthus. Sweet William. Pink

- D. BARBATUS. Sweet William. A charming plant in various colors 12 in. tall.
- D. LACTIFOLIA ATROCOCCINEA. Intermediate in form between barbatus and plumarius; deep red.
- D. PLUMARIUS. Scotch Pink. Small gray-green leaves; white pink or variegated flowers; plant forms flat cushiony tufts.
- D. PLUMARIUS GERTRUDE. White and maroon.
- D. PLUMARIUS HER MAJESTY. The finest white hardy Pink.

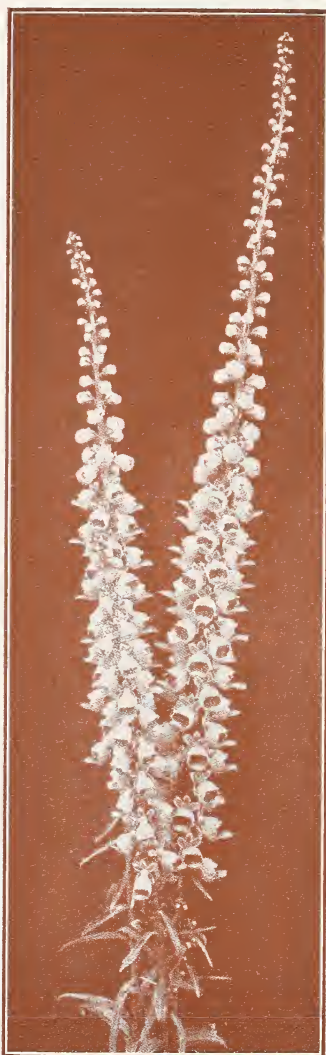
- D. PLUMARIS WHITE RESERVE. White and fragrant with finely fringed petals.

Dicentra. Bleeding Heart

- D. FORMOSA. Plumy B. H. Reddish pink flowers all Summer. 12 in.
- D. SPECTABILIS. One of the finest of border plants; oddly shaped pink flowers. 1 to 2 feet.

Dictamnus. Gas Plant

- D. FRAXINELLA PINK. Rosy pink flowers in spikes in Summer. 18 to 24 in.
- D. FRAXINELLA ALBA. A white form. 2 to 3 feet.



Foxglove (See description page 33).

Digitalis. Foxglove

- D. GLOXINIAEFOLIO. Fine spotted varieties.
 D. GRANDIFLORA ALBA. Giant White Foxglove. 3 feet.
 D. PURPUREA. Foxglove. Very large purple flowers; one of the best. 2 to 3 feet.

Doronicum. Leopard's Bane

- D. ESCELSUM. Large bright yellow, daisy-like flowers in Spring. 12 to 15 in.

Echinacea. Hedgehog Cone Flower

- E. PURPUREA. Purple Cone Flower. Large, reddish purple flowers; very showy. Summer. 2 to 3 feet.

Epimedium. Barrenwort

- E. ALPINIUM. Purplish red.
 E. SULPHUREUM. Fine yellow.

Eryngium. Sea Holly

- E. AMETHYSTINUM. Blue.

Funkia. Plantain or Day Lily

- F. COERULEA. Blue flowers, dark green leaves.
 F. SIEBOLDIANA. Purple flowers; silvery leaves.
 F. SUBCORDATA. Glaucous leaves; white flowers.

Gaillardia. Blanket Flower

- G. GRANDIFLORA. Blanket Flower. Yellow flowers, barred with rings of crimson and orange; showy.

Genista. Broom

- G. TINCTORIA. Broom. Yellow flowers, bushy growth.

Gentiana. Gentian

- G. ANDREWSII. Flowers blue, in late Autumn.

Geranium

- G. SANGUINEUM. Crimson flowers all Summer.

Gillenia. Bowman's Root

- G. TRIFOLIATA. Fine Summer flowering plant, white flowers.

Gypsophila. Baby's Breath

- G. CERASTIOIDES. Dwarf white.
 G. PANICULATA. Baby's Breath. Loose panicles of white flowers.

Helenium. Sneezewort

- H. AUTUMNALE. Sneezewort. Fine yellow flowers in September.
 H. AUTUMNALE SUPERBUM. A very fine variety of above. Yellow flowers.
 H. RIVERTON GEM. Old Gold.

Helianthus. Sunflower

- H. DAVIDIANA. Lemon Yellow.
 H. GIGANTUS. Pale Yellow.
 H. MAXIMILIANI. Tall, very late flowering sort, with large yellow flowers. Oct. and Nov.
 H. MOLLIS. Lemon yellow.
 H. MULTIFLORUS FL. PL. Golden yellow.
 H. MULTIFLORUS FL. PL. Dahlia-flowered Sunflower. Very handsome double yellow flowers. Aug. to Sept.

Heliopsis

- H. PRITCHERIANA. Deep golden yellow flowers all Summer.
 H. SCABRA MAJOR. Similar to Pritcheriana, but larger flowers. July to Sept.

Hemerocallis. Yellow Day Lily

- H. FLAVA. Yellow Day Lily. Large golden yellow fragrant flowers. May and June.
 H. KWANSO FL. PL. Double orange copper flowers in July and Aug.
 H. THUNBERGII. Lemon yellow; late. June and July.

Hepatica. Liver Leaf

- H. TRILOBA. Purple or white; early Spring; dwarf.

Heuchera. Alum Root

- H. RUBRA. Reddish brown flowers in loose spikes. June and July; dwarf.
 H. SANGUINEA. Coral Bells. Coral red flowers on slender spikes; very beautiful; dwarf. June to Sept.
 H. SANGUINEA ALBA. White flowers.

Hibiscus. Mallow

- H. MOSCHEUTOS. Crimson Eye. White with crimson stain at base. July and Aug.
 H. MOSCHEUTOS ALBUS. White Rose Mallow. Large cup-shaped flowers.
 H. MOSCHEUTOS ROSEUS. Large rose-pink flowers; very showy. July and Aug.

Hypericum. St. John's Wort

- H. MOSERIANUM. Large yellow flowers all Summer. One of the most effective hardy plants, but not quite hardy north of New York City.

Iberis. Candytuft

- I. CORRAEAEFOLIA. Flowers white in early Spring.
 I. SEMPERVIRENS. Evergreen Candytuft. Pure white dwarf plant; April to May.
 I. SNOWFLAKE.

Incarvillea. Hardy Gloxinia

- I. DELAVAYI. Large Gloxinia-like rosy flowers in Summer. June and July.



German Iris.

Iris Germanica. German Iris

These are very showy and ought to be more generally planted in herbaceous borders.

- I. CELESTI. Pale azure blue.
- I. FLORENTINA ALBA. White tinged with pink; fragrant; early.
- I. GAZELLE. White.
- I. HONORABELLES. Golden yellow.
- I. JOHON DEWITT. Bluish violet.
- I. MME. CHEREAU. Pure white, edged with lilac.
- I. MAID MARION. Lavender.
- I. PALLIDA DALMATICA. Dalmatian Iris. One of the finest Irises grown; flowers very large, of a deep lavender, in June.

Iris Kaempferi. Japanese Iris

The large Orchid-like flowers appear after the German varieties have gone, and vary in color from pure white to dark blue, variegated, single and double; well adapted to low, moist spots where they will grow to a height of 4 to 5 feet; in drier soils will average 18 to 24 in.

Lathyrus. Perennial Pea

- L. LATIFOLIUS. Pink Beauty. Profusely flowering climber, deep pink flowers.
- L. LATIFOLIUS ALBA. White variety, blooms all the season.
- L. LATIFOLIUS. Crimson. Very handsome.

Lavandula. Lavender

- L. VERA. True Lavender. Purplish flowers, very fragrant; gray foliage.

Liatis. Blazing Star

- L. GRAMINAEFOLIO. Purplish pink.
- L. PYCNOSTACHYA. Spikes of reddish purple flowers in Summer, July and Aug.

- L. SPICATA. Deep purple flowers. July and Sept.

Linum. Flax

- L. FLAVUM. Bright yellow flowers all Summer.

Lobelia. Cardinal Flower

- L. CARDINALIS. Cardinal flower. Tall spikes of vivid red flowers in July, Aug. and Sept.
- L. SYPHILITICA HYBRIDA. Handsome spikes of deep purple, light blue or rose. Aug. and Sept.

Lupinus. Lupine

- L. POLYPHYLLUS. A beautiful early Summer-flowering plant with large spikes of blue flowers. June and July.
- L. POLYPHYLLUS ALBUS. Many-leaved Lupine. Tall spikes of white flowers. June and July.

Lychnis. Lamp Flower

- L. CHALCEDONICA. Brilliant scarlet, very showy; June to Aug.
- L. CHALCEDONICA ALBA. A white-flowered form.
- L. VESPERTINA FL. PL. Large double white flowers all Summer. July to Sept.
- L. VISCARIA SPLENDENS FL. PL. Double Catchfly. Bright rosy red double flowers. June.

Lysimachia. Loosestrife

- L. CLETHROIDES. Loosestrife. Long spikes of star-shaped white flowers. July to Sept.
- L. NUMMULARIA. Creeping Charlie. Fine for shady spots under trees where it forms a dense carpet quickly. Yellow flowers. June and July.

Lythrum. Purple Loosestrife

- L. ROSEUM SUPERBUM.
- L. SPLENDENS.

Mentha. Mint

- M. PIPERITA. Peppermint. Pale purplish flowers, dark foliage.

Monarda. Horse Mint, or Balm

- M. DIDYMA. Bee Balm. Oswego Tea. Very showy scarlet flowers. July and Aug.
- M. FISTULOSA ALBA. Wild Bergamot. Flowers white; July.

Myosotis. Forget-Me-Not

- M. ALPESTRIS. Forget-Me-Not. Pale blue or pinkish flowers; dwarf.
- M. PALUSTRIS ALBUS. The white Forget-Me-Not.



Primrose.

Oenothera. Evening Primrose

- O. **FRUTICOSA MAJOR.** A free blooming variety; flowers deep yellow. June to Sept.
- O. **FRASERI.** Evening Primrose. Very showy yellow flowers. June to Sept.
- O. **YOUNGES.** Flowers 3 to 4 in. across; fine golden yellow. June to Aug.

P. **CAROLINE MATHIEU.** Double light red, ragged in appearance.

P. **COMTE DE GOINER.** Large double deep red.

Paeonia. Peony

Paeonies are among the most hardy, showy and easily grown of garden flowers. Their firm, glossy foliage ranks with the Rhododendron, while in color and fragrance they approach the Rose. They do best in deep rich loam, rather moist, but will endure almost any soil. The plants are gross feeders and will repay liberal treatment; a quantity of cow manure should be worked into the bed before planting, and a top dressing should be put over the plants in November, this being forked into the soil in Spring. They need plenty of water while in bloom. The crowns should be set two inches below the surface. The longer they are left undisturbed the better.

P. **AMERICAN BEAUTY.** Pink, free bloomer.

P. **AMBROSE VERSCHAFFELTII.** Double rose.

P. **BEAU BRUMMEL.** Medium size; compact, double. A most desirable clear pink.

P. **CHAS. GOSSELYN.** Blush, sulphur center.



Mallow (See description page 33).

- P. **DUC DE CAZES**. Bright pink shaded to violet with light center.
- P. **DOYE D'ENGHEIM**. Violet rose.
- P. **DUCHESS DE NEMOURS**. Sulphur white. Fragrant.
- P. **ELEGANS**. Pale rose.
- P. **FESTIVA ALBA**. Pure white, slightly marked carmine.
- P. **FESTIVA MAXIMA**. The finest of all Paeonies, dazzling white, a few carmine marks in center.
- P. **HUMELI**. Very large double pink; extra fine.
- P. **INSIGNIS**. Carmine rose.
- P. **JOSEPHINE PARMENTIER**. Pale pink.
- P. **LADY BRAMWELL**. Silvery rose, free bloomer and vigorous grower.
- P. **LA TULIP**. Flesh pink, shading to white, tipped with carmine.
- P. **LOUIS VAN HOUTTEL**. Bright red.
- P. **MME. DE VERNEVILLE**. Large white flower, tinted with pink.
- P. **NE PLUS ULTRA**. Delicate shade of pink; solid clear color; fragrant; desirable market bloomer.
- P. **NEW GIANT**. Large, clear pink.
- P. **NIGRICANS**. Rich red.
- P. **PERFECTION**. Soft pink, light center.
- P. **QUEEN VICTORIA**. Pure white with creamy center.

Single Varieties

- P. **GEISHA**. Large deep red, full center, yellow stamens; curling.
- P. **SAVOY**. Medium size, chrysanthemum center, pure white, outside petals pink.
- P. **TOKIO**. Medium size, chrysanthemum center, shell pink.
- P. **WANG**. A large Japanese variety, 6 inches across. Very large chrysanthemum center of creamy white; single row of pure white rose-shaped petals, very much like the Water Lily; one of the most beautiful.

Papaver. Poppy

- P. **NUDICAULE**. Iceland Poppy. Flowers white, orange and scarlet. May.
- P. **ORIENTALE**. Oriental poppy. Fiery scarlet, with black blotch at base; showy. June.

Pentstemon. Beard-Tongue

- P. **BARBATUS TORREYI**. Flowers in spikes in Summer. Bright scarlet.
- P. **DIGITALIS**. Spikes of white flowers.
- P. **GENTIANOIDES HYBRIDS**. Finest colors.
- P. **PUBESCENS**. Blush flowers tinged violet or purple.

Hardy Phlox

- P. **ANNIE COOK**. Flesh pink.
- P. **BOULE DE FEU**. Pure white, dwarf.
- P. **CARAN D'ACHE**. Bright carmine.
- P. **CHAMPS ELYSEES**. Purplish crimson.
- P. **COUNTESS VON LASSBURG**. Finest white.
- P. **ECLAIREUR**. Tall, brilliant magenta.
- P. **ELIZABETH CAMPBELL**. Delicate salmon pink.
- P. **EMBRASMENT**. Medium, beautiful orange scarlet.
- P. **FERNAND CORTEZ**. Bronzy crimson.
- P. **GEN. CHANZY**. Salmon, shaded red.
- P. **HEROINE**. Bluish purple.
- P. **INDEPENDENCE**. Tall, very fine, large flowering, early, white.
- P. **LA SIECLE**. Dwarf. Large handsome flowers of salmon rose.
- P. **L'ESPERANCE**. Light lavender pink, with large white eye. Flowers large; one of the finest varieties.



Hardy Phlox.

- P. **MME. PAUL DUTRIE.** Lilac rose.
 P. **MISS LINGARD.** Fine white; free blooming.
 P. **MME. MEURET.** Flame color, carmine center.
 P. **PANTHEON.** Bright rose.
 P. **PINK BEAUTY.** Pale pink, enormous spikes.
 P. **QUEEN.** Pure white, very fine; grows to 4 feet.
 P. **RICHARD WALLACE.** White with violet center; very large.
 P. **R. P. STRUTHERS.** Crimson pink, with dark center.
 P. **SCHLOSSGAIRTNER REICHENAU.** Carmine rose, large flowering variety.
 P. **THEBAIDE.** Dwarf. Bright salmon red, crimson center.
 P. **WILLIAM ROBINSON.** Salmon with rosy center, large flowering.

Dwarf Phlox

- P. **SUBULATA ALBA.** A creeping plant with pretty foliage and white flowers covering it in early Spring.
 P. **SUBULATA MODEL.** Bright pink, very attractive.
 P. **SUBULATA ROSEA.** Clear rose pink.
 P. **AMOENA.** Very dwarf, covered with pinkish purple flowers in Spring.
 P. **DIVARICATA CANADENSIS.** Large masses of lilac purple flowers.

Physostegia.

False Dragon's Head

- P. **VIRGINIANA ALBA.** False Dragon's Head. Handsome white flowers crowded in terminal racemes in Summer.
 P. **VIRGINIANA ROSEA.** A form with light rose flowers; showy.

Platycodon. Bellflower

- P. **GRANDIFLORUM.** Bellflower. Large, cup-shaped blue flowers in June to Sept.
 P. **GRANDIFLORUM ALBUM.** White flowers; very handsome. July to Sept.
 P. **MACRANTHA.** Large blue
 P. **MARIESI.** Dwarf blue

Plumbago. Leadwort

- P. **LARPENTAE.** Leadwort. Tufts of wiry stems, covered in Aug. and Sept. with trusses of cobalt blue flowers, changing to violet.

Primula. Primrose

- P. **ELATIOR.** Oxlip. Yellow flowers and long stems; early Spring.
 P. **POLYANTHA.** A Primrose with richly banded flowers in varying colorings of crimson and gold. April to June.
 P. **VULGARIS.** Common Primrose. Charming little plant with clear yellow flowers; early Spring.

Pyrethrum

- P. **HYBRIDUM.** Single daisy-like flowers, white, yellow, lavender, rose and crimson. June and Autumn.
 P. **HYBRIDUM FL. PL.** Double forms, very rich in color; fine for cutting, fern-like foliage; pink, red, purple, white. June and Autumn.
 P. **LITTLE GEM.** Aromatic foliage, double, white flowers.
 P. **ULIGINOSUM.** A greatly improved form of the Giant Daisy, flowers of glistening white, with strong narrow petals, forming a graceful and refined flower. The most useful daisy for cutting during August and Sept.

Rudbeckia. Cone Flower

- R. **LACINIATA Golden Glow.** Strong growing plant with handsome foliage covered with double golden yellow flowers in July to Sept.; spreads amazingly.
 R. **PURPUREA.** Purple Cone Flower. Handsome orange flowers with cone-shaped centers. July to Oct.



Tritoma (See description page 39).



A Garden of Hardy Perennials Showing Group of Paeonies in the Foreground.

Salvia. Sage

- S. AZUREA GRANDIFLORA. Flower large, sky-blue, in late Summer and Fall.
- S. NIPPONICA. Golden yellow.
- S. PRATENSIS. Blue flowers. June and July.

Scabiosa. Scabious

- S. CAUCASIA. Scabious. Large globular heads of lilac-blue flowers, from June to Sept.
- S. JAPONICA. Fine blue.

Sedum. Stonecrop

- S. KAMTSCHATICUM. Flowers bright yellow in large umbels. July and Aug.
- S. ACRE. Golden Moss. A dwarf sort, high with yellow flowers.
- S. MAXIMUM. Great Stonecrop. Thick, bushy foliage; white flowers, tinged flesh; fine for dry sandy soil. Sept. to Oct.
- S. SIEBOLDI. A beautiful dwarf sort, with rosy red flowers. Fine for rockwork. Aug. to Sept.
- S. SPECTABILE. Handsome plant; glaucous leaves, showy pink or rosy purple flowers in Aug. and Sept.

Sempervivum. House Leek

- S. ARACHNOIDEUM. Cobweb House Leek. A low growing species with reddish purple flowers.

- S. PYRENAICUM. Leaves dark red; fine for carpeting.

Silene. Catchfly

- S. MARITIMA. Sea Pink. A dwarf spreading plant with bluish foliage and pretty white flowers. May and June.
- S. SHASTA. A fine species with rosy pink flowers; Summer and Fall. June and Sept.

Silphium. Rosin Plant

- S. PERFOLIATUM. Rosin Plant. Large growing, yellow flowers in large heads. July to Sept.

Spirea. Goat's Beard

- S. ARUNCUS. Goat's Beard. Long plumes of feathery white flowers in June and July.
- S. EXINIA. Deeply cut foliage; tall spikes of pink flowers in June and July; very handsome.
- S. FILIPENDULA FL. PL. Fern-like foliage and large heads of double white flowers in June and July.
- S. JAPONICA. Very hardy; branching spikes of white flowers in June.
- S. PALMATA. Very handsome variety with corymbs of crimson purple flowers in June and July.

Statice. Sea Lavender

- S. LATIFOLIA Sea Lavender. Broad leaves and large trusses of blue flowers, which may be dried for Winter bouquets. July to Sept.

Stokesia. Stokes' Aster

- S. CYANEA. Cornflower Aster. Flowers as large as China Asters, porcelain blue; July to Oct. Very handsome.

Thalictrum. Meadow Rue

- T. AQUILEGIFOLIUM. Beautiful white-flowered sort. May to July.
T. SULPHUREA. Bronzy yellow flowers. June and July.

Thymus. Thyme

- T. VULGARIS. Aromatic herb with handsome little variegated leaves; fine for edging. June to August.
T. LANUGINOSUS. Woolly Thyme. A very dwarf creeping sort, with woolly leaves. June and August.

Tradescantia. Spiderwort

- T. VIRGINICA. Spiderwort. Handsome old plant with lily-like leaves and bright blue flowers in May to Aug.

Tricyrtis. Toad Lily

- T. HIRTA. Toad Lily. Singular creamy lavender flowers, spotted and branded with purple black; blooms in Sept. and Oct.

Tritoma. Red Hot Poker

- T. PFITZERI. Flame Flower. Torch Lily. Red-hot Poker. An improved variety with immense spikes of orange-scarlet, shading to salmon; July to Nov.
T. UVARIA GRANDIFLORA. The large old variety with deep red flowers shading to yellow.

Trollius. Globe Flower

- T. CAUCASICUS. Globe Flower. Large, round golden yellow flowers.
T. EUROPAEUS. Lemon yellow flowers, very large, from May to July.

Valeriana. Valerian

- V. OFFICINALIS. Garden Heliotrope. Flowers rosy-pink in June and July; very fragrant.

Veronica. Speedwell

- V. AMETHYSTINA. Racemes of blue flowers in June to Aug.
V. LONGIFLORA SUBSESSILIS. Brilliant blue flowers with long spikes throughout Summer.
V. MARITIMA. Light blue flowers in long spikes from July to Sept.
V. SPICATA ALBA. Long spikes of pure white flowers. June.

Vinca. Periwinkle or Myrtle

- V. MINOR. An evergreen trailing plant; fine for shady banks and under trees.

Viola. Violet

- V. CORNUTA. Horned Violet. A beautiful Summer bloomer; lavender blue; Spring flowering.
V. WHITE PERFECTION. Fragrant.
Y. YELLOW.

Yucca. Adam's Needle

- Y. FILAMENTOSA. Adam's Needle. Stiff sword-like leaves and great branching spikes of waxy white bell-shaped flowers in June and July.

Hardy Ferns**Adiantum. Maidenhair Fern**

- A. PEDATUM. Maidenhair Fern. Finely divided fronds with ebony black stems.

Aspidium. Christmas Fern

- A. ACROSTICHOIDES. Christmas Fern. Long, glossy, deep green fronds; evergreen.
A. MARGINALE. Oval pinnules, bluish green; evergreen.
A. SPINULOSUM. Thin, finely cut fronds; evergreen.

Dicksonia. Gossamer Fern

- D. PUNCTILOBULA. Gossamer Fern. Slender and finely cut; pale green.

Osmunda. Cinnamon Fern

- O. CINNAMOMEA. Cinnamon Fern. Divided frond covered with reddish wool when young; very handsome.
O. CLAYTONIANA. Large divided fronds, woolly when young.

Polypodium. Polypody

- P. VULGARE. Polypody. Evergreen variety, well suited to rockeries.

Ornamental Grasses

The landscape value of decorative Grasses is not as fully appreciated as it should be. They combine grace of form with beauty of coloring, and the hardy varieties give permanent effect with the minimum of expenditure of effort. The Eulalias are very useful to form a dividing line in the garden where a permanent hedge is not desired, or as isolated clumps. Ravenna Grass (*Erianthus Ravennae*) is massively handsome and is effective as the center of a grass bed surrounded by Eulalia, and edged with *Pennisetum*, which has a very ornamental bloom. The common Ribbon Grass or gardener's garters is valuable in the herbaceous border, as well as among grasses alone. It will grow and spread almost anywhere, but in a very sterile and shaded situation it loses some of its charming variegation, so it is wise to treat it well.

Arundo. Giant Reed

- A. DONAX. Giant Reed. Tall with deep green pointed foliage; very striking.

Eulalia

- E. GRACILLIMA. A very handsome Japanese grass, forming a broad clump; narrow dark green leaves with silver white midrib. The Eulalias all bear a feathery plume of flowers in Autumn.

- E. JAPONICA. Tall grass with plain green leaves, attaining a height of 5 to 7 feet.

- E. JAPONICA ZEBRINA. Zebra Grass. Leaves barred with bright yellow; very striking.

Phalaris. Ribbon Grass

- P. ARUNDINACEA VARIEGATA. Large variegated foliage, valuable for edging and large beds.



Eulalia.

Hardy and Forcing Bulbs

Narcissi and Lilies stand at the head of this class, and both are very desirable associated with shrubbery. A line of Narcissi is very effective to edge clumps or borders of Rhododendrons and showy Japanese lilies; or our fine native varieties do very well planted among such shrubs which shade the bulbs; without interfering with the growth of the flower stalk. In planting Lilies, do not allow manure to touch the bulbs; it is always wise to put a handful of fine sand under and around the bulb, as a preventive of decay. Always plant Lily bulbs as soon as received; they lose vitality when allowed to shrivel. The Narcissi, like Tulips and Hyacinths, may be planted any time in the Fall until the ground is frozen. Among small bulbs, Crocuses and Glory-of-the-Snow (*Chionodoxa*) are very effective naturalized in the grass on the lawn, or edging the early-flowering shrubs.

Prices upon application.

Hardy Bulbs

CROCUS. GLADIOLUS. HYACINTHS.

LILIES. The following are the best of the hardy sorts:

- L. ATROSANGUINEUM.** Crimson, black spots.
- L. AURATUM.** Pure white flowers, spotted with maroon, yellow band on petal.
- L. AURATUM PICTUM.** Crimson and yellow stripes and maroon spots.
- L. AURATUM RUBRO-VITTATUM.** Similar to the auratum, but with a crimson stripe.
- L. ELEGANS.** Red.
- L. ELEGANS ALICE WILSON.** Pure yellow.
- L. EXCELSUM.** Light buff color.



Lilies

- L. GIGANTEUM.** White with crimson stripe; rare.
 - L. HANSONI.** Yellow flowers with very thick petals.
 - L. LONGIFLORUM GIGANTEUM.** Immense white flowers.
 - L. MAGNIFICUM.** Flowers orange with dark red spots.
 - L. PARDALINUM.** Brilliant orange red, spotted black.
 - L. POMPONIUM.** Scarlet.
 - L. SPECIOSUM ALBUM.** Large, white.
 - L. SPECIOSUM ROSEUM.** White, shaded with rose.
 - L. SPECIOSUM RUBRUM.** White, crimson spotted.
 - L. SUPERBUM.** Turk's Cap Lily. Deep orange, spotted.
 - L. TENUIFOLIUM.** Brilliant scarlet flowers; rare.
 - L. TIGRINUM.** Tiger Lily. Orange salmon.
 - L. TIGRINUM SPLENDENS.** Scarlet, black spots; fine.
 - L. TIGRINUM FL. PL.** New, double.
- TULIPS.**

Forcing Bulbs

HYACINTHS.

LILIES. Best kinds; candidum, Harrisii, longiflorum, etc.

LILY OF THE VALLEY. TULIPS
NARCISSUS.

Roses

One of the commonest causes of failure with Roses is starvation, resulting from lack of fertility. This is especially the case where climbing Roses are planted about the porch of a new house. Very often the grading close to the walls is sterile subsoil, and in such a case a large hole should be dug, two and a half or three feet deep, and filled with properly prepared soil to receive the plant. New manure should never be used so that it will come in direct contact with the roots, but it is admirable as an Autumn mulch, to be dug in the following Spring. All well-rotted animal manures are good for Roses, also guano, soot, bone dust and burned earth. Where there is a tenacious clay subsoil, some drainage should be provided, so that water does not stand at the roots. Give the Roses the best place in the garden, open and sunny; mildew often results from deficient air drainage. The ideal place has full morning sun, with slight shade in the afternoon. All budded Roses should be planted well below the bud.

Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses

ANTOINE RIVOIRE. A very fine variety for bedding, with soft pink blooms and base of petals yellow.

BELLE SIEBRECHT, SYN. MRS. W. J. GRANT. Brilliant pink, long tapering bud; very fragrant; strong glossy foliage.

BRIDE. White, sometimes outer petals tinged pink; very free. Tea.

BRIDESMAID. Clear bright shell pink; beautiful shape. Tea.

CATHERINE MERMET. Shell pink; not so bright as Bridesmaid. Tea.

DOUBLE WHITE KILLARNEY. A pure white from White Killarney, but has a much larger bud, double the size of bloom and more petals than its parent. A great forcing Rose. H. T.

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT. Rose color, heavily shaded with amber and salmon; very fragrant. Ever-blooming Tea.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY. A rich, deep pink, vigorous; free blooming and fragrant. H. T.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON. Deep saffron yellow tinted with duff crimson changing to a coppery yellow; a beautiful rose.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. Deep velvety crimson; full and well-formed. H. T.

ECARLATE. Medium size flower, a bright scarlet; a free bloomer.

EDWARD MAWLEY. Deep rich, velvety crimson, very fragrant.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. A strong, vigorous grower; dark foliage; flowers full and double, rich velvety crimson, on strong stems. Free bloomer. H. T.

ETOILE De LYON. A beautiful golden yellow; flowers deep and full. Very fragrant. Tea.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Scarlet crimson; free flowering. H. T.

HILDA. This is a grand forcing Rose. Brought out by the introducer of My Maryland. It has buds and flowers of the largest size; a dark pink, with darker center.



Frau Karl Druschki (See description page 45).



Gruss and Teplitz (See description page 42).

ISABELLA SPRUNT. Sulphur yellow; very beautiful in bud. Tea.

J. B. CLARK. (New.) A deep scarlet, heavily shaded with dark crimson; one of the very best Roses.

LADY ASHTOWN. Soft rose color, shading to yellow.

LADY ALICE STANLEY. Deep coral rose, shell shaped; a vigorous grower, well formed and fragrant.

LADY HILLINGDON. Deep apricot color, long buds, free bloomer.

LAURANT CARLE. A bright velvety carmine; long buds and long stems; a vigorous grower.

MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT. (Daily Mail Rose.) Coral red, shading to yellow and rose. Hardy and a vigorous grower.

MRS. AARON WARD. Yellow, shaded with salmon rose.

MRS. CHAS. RUSSELL. Rose carmine; bud long, a vigorous grower. A good rose for garden or forcing.

MRS. GEO. SHAWYER. A brilliant clear rose pink, large flowers well formed, a free bloomer and good grower.

OPHELIA. Brilliant salmon, flesh shading to rose, shading to orange; fragrant.

WELLESLEY. Bright soft pink, outer petals clear rose.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. This grand Rose is the strongest-growing Hybrid Tea. The blooms are produced with the greatest freedom, on stiff and erect stems of the largest size; highly fragrant; color clear imperial pink. The largest flowers of all the Hybrid Teas; a wonderful Rose.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. White, shaded to amber at the base of petals; very fine, free and hardy. H. T.

KILLARNEY. Flesh suffused pink, long, pointed buds; flowers throughout the season.

LA FRANCE. Delicate silver rose, or flesh color; double, and flowers profusely through the season; fragrant. H. T.

LIBERTY. A brilliant velvety crimson; very double and fragrant. H. T.

MAMAN COCHET, PINK. Large carmine rose, shaded with salmon yellow; very vigorous. H. T.

MAMAN COCHET, WHITE. Large, pure white, sometimes tinged blush. H. T.

MILDRED GRANT. A very free-flowering variety, with ivory-white flowers. H. T.

MME. ABEL CHATENAY. Flowers large and double; color rosy carmine, shaded to salmon. H. T.

MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT. Silvery pink, large and double; hardy. H. T.

MME. FRANCISKA KRUGER. Especially adapted for massing; splendid blooms; deeply shaded copper yellow; very large. H. T.

MME. JULES GROLEZ. Flowers rich satiny pink; very fine.

MME. RAVARY. A very fine variety with golden-yellow buds; good for bedding.

PAPA GONTIER. Clear pink; vigorous and free. Tea.



Killarney.



Dorothy Perkins (See description page 45).

RADIANCE. A brilliant rosy carmine, displaying beautiful rich and opaline-pink tints in the open flower; of the largest size and full, with cupped petals. It blooms constantly and is delightfully fragrant. This is a superior rose.

RICHMOND. Velvety fiery crimson; very fine.

SAFRANO. Warm shade of buff, tinged salmon; fine old sort. Tea.

SUNBURST. This magnificent yellow Rose is a fine forcer; and stands above all others of its color and will rank with American Beauty and the Killarneys. It has long and pointed buds. The color is orange copper or golden orange; edge of petals lighter; extremely brilliant and effective. A good bloomer.

WHITE KILLARNEY. Waxy white, more double than the Pink Killarney.

New Varieties

LILLIAN MOORE. Color deep pure Indian yellow with slightly deeper center; flowers are very large and full, of perfect shape; long and pointed buds opening free in all weather. Growth vigorous; a superb rose.

LOS ANGELES. A magnificent new American Rose. This is one of the finest roses ever introduced. Growth is vigorous. A continuous succession of long-stemmed flowers, of a flame pink, toned with coral and shaded with gold. In richness and

fragrance it equals the finest Marechal Niel. The buds are long and pointed and of mammoth proportions, while the beauty and increasing wealth of color is maintained from the incipient bud until the last petal drops.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

ALFRED COLOMB. Carmine crimson; very large, globular and double; fragrant; one of the finest of all garden Roses.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Very large, deep carmine.

ANNE DE DIESBACH. Lovely carmine, large and double; one of the hardiest; very desirable.

BARON DE BONSTETTIN. Velvety maroon, shaded crimson; very fine.

BARONESS DE ROTHSCHILD. Very large-cupped flower, light pink; extremely elegant and free blooming.

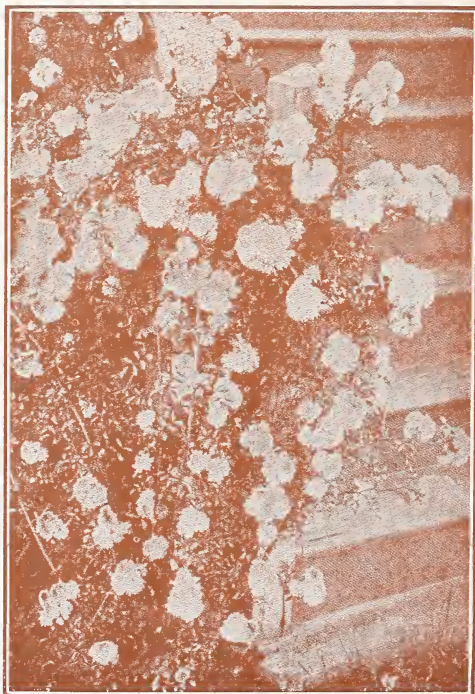
CAPT. CHRISTY. Delicate flesh color; handsome foliage; very fine.

CLIO. Flesh color, exquisite color and texture; one of the finest of all Roses.

COQUETTE DES BLANCHES. Pure white, sometimes tinged flesh. Much used for cemetery planting.

EARL OF DUFFERIN. Very large, deep velvety crimson.

FISHER HOLMES. Bright red, shaded crimson, more double than Gen. Jacqueminot; free bloomer; fragrant.



Tausendschon (See description page 46).



Ulrich Brunner.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. Pure white; very large; exquisite form in bloom and bud; very hardy. Finest white of its class.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT. An old standard sort always satisfactory. Bright crimson, velvety; very hardy.

HUGH DICKSON. (New.) A vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer, with fine foliage; color brilliant crimson shaded to scarlet; large and fine form, opening well in all weathers; free flowering and sweetly scented.

JOHN HOPPER. Bright rose with carmine center, large and full; strong grower; free in bloom.

JUBILEE. A pure crimson, shading to maroon; a grand Rose from every point of view.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. Dark crimson of fair size.

MABEL MORRISON. Flesh white, shading to pure white; sport from Baroness Rothschild.

MAGNA CHARTA. Pink, suffused carmine, large and globular; fragrant; excellent.

MARGARET DICKSON. White with pale flesh center, large waxy petals; fine foliage.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. Cherry carmine, very large and full; fragrant; remaining long in bloom.

MME. GABRIEL LUIZET. Clear silvery pink, beautifully shaped.

MME. PLANTIER. White, tinged flesh at center; hardy and free; effective for hedges, massing or cemetery planting.

MRS. JNO. LAING. Soft pink, large and fragrant; flowers again in Autumn.

MR. R. G. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD. Deep rosy pink, shading to flesh at base; beautifully imbricated blooms produced from early Summer to late Autumn.

PAUL NEYRON. The largest Rose known; deep rose, very full; perfect in shape; slightly fragrant; indispensable.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. Very deep, velvety crimson; large, strong grower. A splendid Rose.

ULRICH BRUNNER. Cherry red, very good.

Climbing and Trailing Roses

AMERICAN PILLAR. Rosy pink, single flowers, strong grower.

BALTIMORE BELLE. Fine old sort with silvery-pink flowers; robust grower.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. Very hardy; makes an immense growth; profuse clusters of bright crimson flowers.

DOROTHY PERKINS. Small double bright pink flowers in profuse clusters; very hardy and strong-growing.

DR. VAN FLEET. A rich flesh pink; exquisitely shaped buds.

EMPRESS OF CHINA. Small flowers, dark red in bud, but pink when open; flowers from beginning of May at intervals through the Summer.

EXCELSA. Red Dorothy Perkins. Clear scarlet.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD. (Everblooming Crimson Rambler.) Crimson.

GOLDFINCH. Yellow.

HIAWATHA. Single crimson, clear white eye, with yellow stamens.

LADY GAY. Beautiful rose pink and very free flowering.

LADY GODIVA. Soft flesh pink.



Rugosa Roses (See description page 46).

ORIOLE. Yellowish.

PRAIRIE QUEEN. Globular flowers, bright pink, sometimes striped white; robust and free.

SILVERY MOON. Silvery white with yellow stamens.

TAUSENDSCHON. Large flowers produced in clusters; color a delightful shade of soft pink. A distinct acquisition.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS. Similar to Dorothy Perkins, except in color.

WHITE RAMBLER. *Thalia*. Free bloomer; white.

YELLOW RAMBLER. *Aglaia*. Clusters of clear yellow flowers, creamy when open.

Dwarf Baby Rambler Roses

ANCHEN MULLER. Pink Baby Rambler.

BABY RAMBLERS. The following dwarf Ramblers are excellent for bedding purposes, flowering very freely all Summer.

CATHERINE ZEIMET. White Baby Rambler.

MME. NORBERT LEVAVASSEUR. Crimson Baby Rambler.

MRS. CUTBUSH. Cerise-pink Baby Rambler.

Polyantha Roses

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT. White, shaded flesh; very free and hardy.

PINK SOUPERT. Like Clothilde Soupert, but a rich pink; fine for bedding; free bloomer.

ROSA MULTIFLORA JAPONICA. Small white, single, very fragrant flowers with golden stamens; hardy and free blooming, rapid in growth.

YELLOW SOUPERT. Yellow, shading to white.

Moss Roses

BLANCHE MOREAU. White, free in bloom.

CRESTED MOSS. Deep pink, very mossy, strong, hardy and free from mildew.

CRIMSON GLOBE. Large deep crimson; globular in form.

PRINCESS ADELAIDE. Pale rose; very good both in bud and flower.

SALET. Light rose; flat form; very free. One of the best.

RED MOSS. Dark red, well mossed.



Standard, or Tree Roses.

Wichuraiana Memorial Rose Hybrids

GARDENIA. A strong grower, large green foliage; cream colored flowers; very fragrant.

JERSEY BEAUTY.

MANDA'S TRIUMPH.

MAY QUEEN.

PINK ROAMER. Large single bright pink flowers in close heads; orange stamens.

SOUTH ORANGE PERFECTION. Double flowers, blush pink, shading to white; profuse in bloom.

WICHURAIANA. This single flowering Rose is much used for planting on banks and along walls where its handsome glossy leaves, which are not subject to insect enemies, quickly cover the ground or stones.

Rugosa Roses and Hybrids

BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT. Pure white double, freely produced in clusters; fragrant.

MME. GEORGES BRUANT. Pure white, semi-double, very free, handsome in habit.

ROSA RUGOSA ALBA. Large white single flowers, followed by bright red fruit; dark green shining foliage.

ROSA RUGOSA RUBRA. Similar to above, but single flowers of deep carmine-pink.

CONRAD FERDINAND MEYER. A strong, robust grower; strong stems. Flowers very fragrant; large and double silvery-rose.

NEW CENTURY. Large flowers, full and double, in clusters of bright pink with red center, bordered with creamy-white; fragrant.

Miscellaneous Roses

LORD PENZANCE. Delicate fawn color. This and Amy Robsart are hybrid Sweet Briers, with the delicious fragrance of that species.

ROSA BLANDA. Single pink flowers in clusters. June to July. A native species, excellent for covering dry slopes or barren places.

ROSA CAROLINA. Upright shrub, single pink flowers; June to August; prefers low swampy ground.

ROSA LUCIDA. Shrub. Handsome shining foliage; single pink flowers, followed by showy red fruit, remaining through the Winter. Excellent for shrubbery borders.

ROSA RUBIGINOSA. Sweet Brier. Eglantine. Dense shrub with bright green foliage exhaling a delicious odor; bright pink single flowers, red fruit.

ROSA SETIGERA. Michigan or Prairie Rose. Large single flowers, deep bright rose color; rapidly growing climber.

Standard, or Tree Roses

(See Page 46)

Fruit Trees

Some growers hesitate to increase orchard planting, on the ground that modern conditions compel too much work in the way of spraying, cultivation, etc., for profit. The big orchard men assert, however, that this increased work weeds out the incompetent, to the advantage of the up-to-date grower, and this view is leading to increased care in both orcharding and marketing. The small grower, either for home use or nearby market, should make quality the first desideratum. Three great market standbys are the Baldwin apple, the Elberta peach and the Kieffer pear; none of the three can take highest rank for dessert quality, and yet they all represent daily bread to the grower. Among pears, the Kieffer is indifferent for dessert, but excellent for canning; it makes a handsome tree for a small place, and is very resistant to San Jose scale. In planting apples, even on a small scale, it is well to plant some early-bearing trees for fillers, to be removed as the permanent varieties come into bearing. Successional ripening should always be considered in planting fruit for home use.

Apple Trees

SUMMER VARIETIES

EARLY HARVEST. Pale yellow; acid. August.

RED ASTRACHAN. Deep red, acid, handsome; juicy, acid flavor. August.

SUMMER RAMBO. Bright red on pale yellow; sub-acid, good. Late Summer or Fall.

SWEET BOUGH. Pale yellow, large; sweet. August.

TETOFISKY. A Russian Apple and profitable for market; bears early and is hardy. Fruit yellow, beautifully striped with red; juicy, aromatic. An annual bearer. August.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Yellow; large; flesh tender, juicy, lively sub-acid. August.

FALL VARIETIES

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG. Yellow, streaked red; rich, juicy and excellent. Sub-acid. September.

FALL PIPPIN. Yellow; very fine, rich and highly flavored. Sub-acid. October to December.

GRAVENSTEIN. Striped and splashed red on yellow; fine. Sub-acid. Mid-Autumn.



Apple.

JERSEY SWEET. Striped red on greenish yellow; tender, juicy and sweet. Early Fall.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH. Yellow, red cheek; abundant bearer. Sub-acid. September and October.

PORTER. Yellow; oblong. A very fine sort for cooking or eating; flesh tender. Sub-acid. September.

RAMBO. Yellow, streaked dull red; rich, sub-acid flavor. October to December.

RED BIETIGHEIMER. Dark yellow, suffused purplish crimson; very hardy; flesh sub-acid.

WINTER VARIETIES

BALDWIN. Bright red; rich and juicy. Sub-acid. December to April.

BELLFLOWER. Yellow; large; crisp and juicy. Sub-acid. November to March.

BEN DAVIS. Large shining red; juicy, sub-acid, good. December to May or later.

FAMEUSE, OR SNOW APPLE. Bright red, white flesh; very hardy; juicy, high flavored. Sub-acid. Early Winter.

GRIMES' GOLDEN. Golden yellow; highest quality; crisp and juicy. January to April.

JONATHAN. Medium size, striped red; flesh white, tender, juicy. Good bearer. November to April.

McINTOSH RED. Handsome bright red; flesh white, tender and juicy. Sub-acid. November to March.

NORTHERN SPY. Large, striped and suffused red; excellent; high flavored and juicy. Sub-acid. Keeps until March.

PARAGON. One of the finest varieties, the same as Arkansas Black Fruit, like Stayman's Wine-sap but larger and a better keeper. Tree a vigorous grower, thrives well in most climates and soil.

RAWLE'S JANET. Yellow striped red; popular in the South; crisp, rich and juicy. Sub-acid. January to March.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING. Green, ripening yellowish; excellent flavor. Acid. Keeps to April.

ROXBURY RUSSET. Rough, greenish russet; rich, sub-acid flavor. Keeps until June.

SPITZENBURG. (Esopus). Deep red, bloomy, yellow flesh; delicious; rather firm, crisp, juicy, rich flavor. Sub-acid. November to April.

TWENTY OUNCE. Large, showy, striped. Sub-acid. October to January.

WEALTHY. Yellowish, shaded dark red; very hardy; tender, juicy, lively sub-acid. November to April.

WINE SAP. Deep red, handsome; highly flavored; excellent for cider. Sub-acid. December to May.

YORK IMPERIAL. Whitish, shaded crimson; handsome; flesh firm. Sub-acid. November to April.

Crab Apples

VARIETIES

GENERAL GRANT. Large, yellow, darker stripes, very dark red cheek; very mild sub-acid. Late Autumn.

HYSLOP. Large, deep crimson, vigorous and hardy; good for cider. October.

RED SIBERIAN. Small, handsome, yellow with scarlet cheek; excellent for preserving. Sub-acid. September and October.

TRANSCENDENT. Red and yellow. Sub-acid. September.

YELLOW SIBERIAN. Golden Beauty. Large, golden yellow; very valuable for preserving. Sub-acid. September.

Apricots

HARRIS. Bright yellow, red cheek; the best. July to August.

MOORPARK. Orange with reddish cheek. July.

RUSSIAN VARIETIES

ALEXANDER. Orange yellow spotted red; hardy. Early.

BUDD. Small yellow with red cheek; good. Early August.

Cherries

SWEET CHERRIES

BLACK EAGLE. Large, black, high flavor. Early July.

BLACK TARTARIAN. Very large, purplish black. June to July.

GOVERNOR WOOD. Light red, delicious. End of June.

NAPOLEON BIGARREAU. Pale yellow, red cheek. Late.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU. Medium, light yellow.

YELLOW SPANISH. Very large, pale yellow, red cheek; one of the best; medium.

WINDSOR. Yellow, overspread red; valuable. July.

SOUR CHERRIES

ENGLISH MORELLO. Large, dark red, becoming nearly black. After Midsummer.

EARLY RICHMOND. Rather small, clear red; very productive. Early.

MAY DUKE. Large red, becoming nearly black. Early.

MONTMORENCY. Large, bright red; very hardy and productive. Season medium.

Nectarines

BOSTON. Large, handsome, bright yellow, red cheek. About first of Autumn.

ELRUGE. Dark red or violet on greenish ground; one of the best. Medium.

Peaches

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Large; white, red cheek; flesh white, firm and excellent; fruit large and handsome; free. August.

CARMAN. Large, creamy white, splashed red; very fine. Medium.

CHAMPION. Creamy-white with red cheek, handsome, white flesh. Early to mid-season.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. Very fine and productive; yellow. End of September.

ELBERTA. Lemon yellow, red blush; yellow flesh; valuable. Medium late.

FITZGERALD. Yellow and red; handsome. Midseason.

FOX SEEDLING. Valuable Peach of large size, fine quality, good for shipping. White; freestone; red cheek; productive. Medium.

GREENSBORO. Red, shaded yellow, white flesh. Early.



Cherry.



Elberta Peach (See description page 49).

HALE'S EARLY. Mottled red, dark red cheek; white flesh; semi-cling. Last of July and first of August.

MORRIS WHITE. White, tinged red; free. Sept. Midseason.

MOUNTAIN ROSE. Whitish, suffused dark red; white flesh. Midseason.

OLDMIXON FREE. Large, greenish white and red; hardy. Follows Early Crawford.

SMOCK. Large, bright yellow and orange; yellow flesh. Late.

STUMP THE WORLD. Red and white; handsome; productive. End of September.

YELLOW RARERIPE. Large, deep orange with red cheek. End of August.

Pears

SUMMER VARIETIES

BARTLETT. Large, yellow, one of the best; very juicy and highly flavored. August and September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Large, yellow, dotted red. Ripens just before Bartlett. Pick ten days before it ripens.

WILDER. Small, greenish yellow with reddish cheeks; very good. Sub-acid. First of August.

FALL VARIETIES

BEURRE D'ANJOU. Large, russet yellow; delicious. September.

DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME. Very large, greenish yellow, juicy and excellent. October and November.

HOWELL. Large, yellow; delicious, sweet and melting. September and October.

KIEFFER. Large golden yellow, dotted brown; good for canning. October and November.

MANNING'S ELIZABETH. Medium size; bright yellow, red cheeked; flesh white, juicy, melting. September.

SECKEL. Small but very juicy and rich. September.

SHELDON. Round, russet; rich and melting. October.

WINTER VARIETIES

LAWRENCE. Large, golden yellow; high quality, rich and aromatic. Keeps till March.

MOUNT VERNON. Medium to large; skin yellow, russet color; juicy, melting, aromatic. Tree vigorous grower and bears early. November to January.

WINTER NELLIS. One of the best early Winter Pears; rich and buttery and a good bearer. Keeps till March.

Dwarf Pears

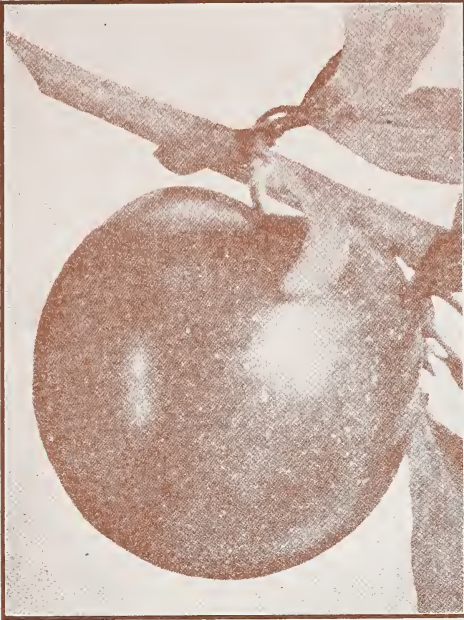
Varieties: **BARTLETT, CLAPP'S FAVORITE, BEURRE D'ANJOU, KIEFFER'S, SECKEL, LAWRENCE, DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME, HOWELL.**

Quinces

APPLE, OR ORANGE. Large, roundish, bright golden yellow. October.



Bartlett Pear.



Abundance.

- BOURGEAT.** Round, handsome, free. Early.
CHAMPION. Large, bright yellow. Mid-season to late.
MEECH'S PROLIFIC. Heavy cropper. Late.

Plums

- BRADSHAW.** Dark violet red, very productive. Early.
COE'S GOLDEN DROP. Large, bright yellow. Last of September.
GERMAN PRUNE. Medium, purple or blue; productive. September.
IMPERIAL GAGE. Large, greenish; delicious. Middle of August.
LOMBARD. Violet red, very hardy and productive. September.

JAPANESE VARIETIES

- ABUNDANCE.** Amber turning to red. Early.
BURBANK. Orange yellow, suffused red. Midseason to late.
RED JUNE. Bright red; second early.
SATSUMA. Dark red, greenish dots; long keeper. Late.
SHIPPER'S PRIDE. Purple; excellent. Mid-season.

Small Fruits

Blackberries

ANCIENT BRITON. One of the most hardy varieties. Very vigorous, healthy and hardy; stems loaded with large-sized berries of fine quality. A good shipper and commands the highest price in the market. Stands severest Winters. We recommend it as one of the best blackberries for the home or the market.

BLOWER. Originated in Chautauqua County, New York, where it has been tested severely and has proved to be one of the most hardy varieties. It is very productive, fruit of the finest quality, and it brings the highest market price.

ELDORADO. Jet black, very good.

ERIE. Large and productive, tender.

KITTATINNY. Large, roundish fruit; juicy, sweet.

LAWTON. An old and well known sort; juicy, large and sweet.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. Glossy black, very early.

RATHBUN. A new variety. Berries extra large, jet black, quality good.

Currants

CHERRY. One of the largest red.
FAY'S PROLIFIC. Large, handsome red.



Rathbun Blackberry.

PERFECTION. A new sort, larger than Fay's; of a rich, mild, sub-acid flavor.

WHITE GRAPE. The best white currant.

Gooseberries

DOWNING. Fine American sort; whitish green.

HOUGHTON SEEDLINGS. Smooth, pale red, vigorous; free from mildew.

JOSELYN RED JACKET.

Grapes

AGAWAM. Red, handsome, very good.

BRIGHTON. Coppery red, sweet; early.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. Large black; ripens before Concord.

CATAWBA. Coppery red, rich and vinous; late.

CHAMPION. Large, black; early.

CONCORD. The standard black grape.

DELAWARE. Red, sweet, sugary, delicious, rather small but hardy; early, indispensable.

GREEN MOUNTAIN. Greenish white, excellent, early.

MOORE'S DIAMOND. Yellowish green, sweet, early.

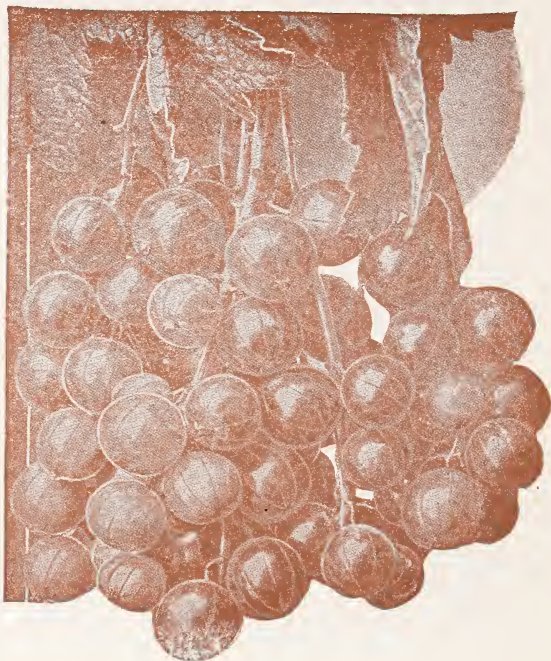
MOORE'S EARLY. Large, black; two weeks earlier than Concord.

NIAGARA. The standard white grape, medium to late.

WILDER. Black, excellent; season of Concord.



Moore's Early Grape.



Currant (See description page 51).

WORDEN. Black, high quality; a few days earlier than Concord.

FOREIGN GRAPE VINES. Black and white varieties. Inquire varieties and price.

Raspberries

Black Caps should not be planted in Fall.

BRANDY WINE. Bright scarlet; very good.

COLUMBIAN. Very large, purple; midseason.

CUMBERLAND. The standard Black Cap, large, early.

CUTHBERT. Large, crimson; one of the best.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Light yellow, excellent quality; fine for home use.

GREGG. Large, black, prolific; rather late.

LOUDON. Large, red, hardy and prolific.

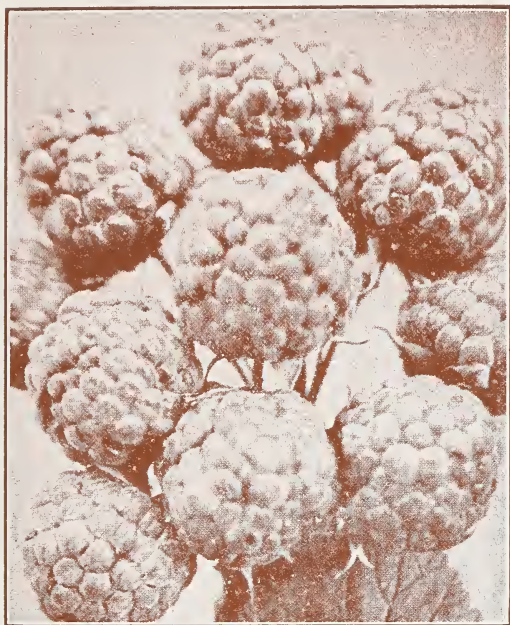
MILLER RED. Brilliant red, early; very good.

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY. A variety claimed to produce fruit for four months in the year. A most brilliant crimson; fine quality.

LA FRANCE FALL AND EVERBEARING RASPBERRY. One of the most prolific and the largest berry; dark red, juicy, and one of the best flavor of any raspberry known. This takes the lead of all raspberries in every way.

Wineberry

JAPANESE WINEBERRY. An ornamental plant, as well as its beautiful fruit. A strong grower. Berries of medium size. Color amber.



La France Raspberries (See description page 52).

Strawberries

Strawberry Plants, field grown, for shipment in April.

AROMA. A beautiful, dark red, round berry of extra large size and attractive appearance, having a delicious aromatic flavor. A heavy bearer; perfect shipper; good quality. Late.

BRANDYWINE. Plants vigorous, large, healthy, hardy and productive. Berries large, roundish conical, uniform in size; handsome color; excellent quality. Late.

CARDINAL. Plants vigorous, of luxuriant growth. Fruit of good size and good quality; a rich red color throughout. Firm, for long distance shipping. Midseason.

CHESAPEAKE. Perfect. Late. Fruit uniformly large, firm, and without green tips; does best in rich, damp sand.

GANDY. A well-known variety. This is a late standard variety. Berries large and uniform; bright crimson color, showy; good quality.

GLEN MARY. Berries large to very large; often flattened; bright, deep red; of good quality. Very productive. Best for home use or market. Midseason.

MARSHALL. Dealers and consumers are always delighted to get the Marshall on account of its fine appearance and rich flavor. It is of medium size, but more than makes up in quality what it lacks in size. This is one of the old standbys and sure to prove satisfactory. Midseason.

NICK OHMER. This is a strong grower, producing large, rich, dark globular berries, highly colored and of superior flavor. A great berry for market or home. Midseason.

SHARPLESS. A grand old variety. Berries very large, deep clear red, sweet and excellent. Strong grower; productive. Midseason.

SUCCESS. Large; firm; bright crimson. One of the best varieties, being very prolific. The plant is a vigorous, strong grower. For home or for market. Early.

WM. BELT. A large, handsome, productive berry for market or home use. Vigorous, thrifty plants, producing large crops. One of the best late varieties.

Asparagus

Strong 2-year-old roots. Varieties as follows:

BARR'S MAMMOTH.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.

PALMETTO.

Rhubarb

Nut Trees and Various Fruits

ALMONDS. Hard or soft shell.

CASTANEA AMERICANA. Native Chestnut.

C. NUMBO. Very large nut.

C. PARAGON. Spanish Chestnut. Large.

C. VESCA. Spanish Chestnut.

CORYLUS. English Filbert.

C. AVELLANA.

CARYA ALBA. Shellbark.

DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA. American Persimmon. Handsome tree with bright yellow fruit; very variable in size and quality.

D. KAKI. Japanese Persimmon. Large, showy orange or scarlet fruit, rich, honey-like quality. Not hardy north of Washington.

JUGLANS CINEREA. Butternut.

J. NIGRA. Black Walnut.

J. REGIA. English Walnut.

J. SIEBOLDIANA. Japanese Walnut.

Grass Seed

Lawn Grass Seed, Golf Link, Meadow and Pasture Grass Seed furnished at low prices. To obtain results the seed should be of good quality, thoroughly cleaned, in perfect condition. Prices on application.

RED CLOVER	BLUE GRASS	GRASS MIXTURES
WHITE CLOVER	RED TOP	MILLETS
CRIMSON CLOVER	NATURAL GRASSES	RYE GRASS
TIMOTHY	LAWN GRASS	MISCELLANEOUS
ORCHARD GRASS	GOLF LINK	

Spraying

Although much has been written on the subject of spraying, the information is so scattered that it cannot readily be brought together. In the preparation of this calendar the most important points regarding sprays have been selected and arranged in such a manner that the grower can see at a glance what to apply and when to make the applications. The most important insect and fungus enemies are also mentioned, so that a fairly clear understanding of the work can be obtained by examining the table below. When making the applications advised, other enemies than those mentioned are also kept under control, for only the most serious ones could be named in so brief an outline.

To Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Quince trees apply Scalecide early in Spring before the buds commence to swell; same for Currant and Gooseberry bushes.

Directions: To one gallon of Scalecide add twenty gallons of water and stir. It is then ready to be applied to the trees as a spray with a barrel or a portable spraying outfit.

Useful Tables

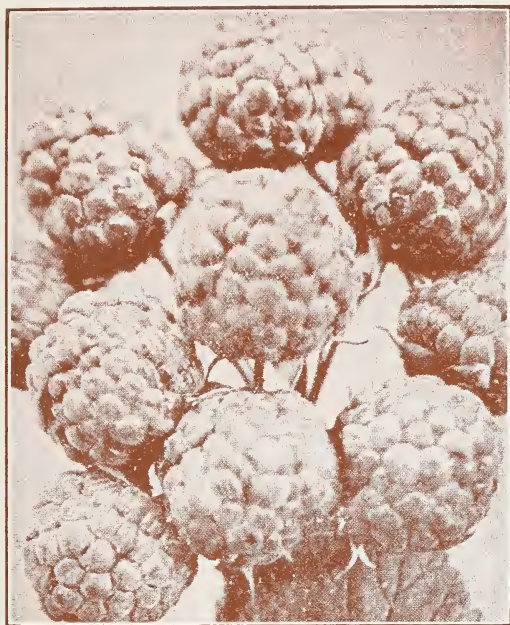
Suitable distances for planting:

Apples30 feet apart each way	Nectarines10 feet apart each way
Apples, Dwarf10 " " " "	Quinces10 " " " "
Pears20 " " " "	Currants3 " " " "
Pears, Dwarf10 " " " "	Gooseberries3 " " " "
Peaches15 " " " "	Raspberries3 " " " "
Plums15 " " " "	Blackberries5 " " " "
Cherries20 " " " "	Strawberries ..1½ to 3 " " " "
Apricots10 " " " "	Grapes8 " " " "

Number of Trees or Plants on one acre at various distances.

3 feet apart each way4,840	12 feet apart each way 325
4 " " " "2,729	15 " " " " 200
5 " " " "1,742	18 " " " " 135
6 " " " "1,200	20 " " " " 110
8 " " " " 680	25 " " " " 70
10 " " " " 430	30 " " " " 50

To estimate the number of trees or plants per acre at any given distance, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet on one acre (43,500) by this number, you will get the number required per acre.



La France Raspberries (See description page 52).

Strawberries

Strawberry Plants, field grown, for shipment in April.

AROMA. A beautiful, dark red, round berry of extra large size and attractive appearance, having a delicious aromatic flavor. A heavy bearer; perfect shipper; good quality. Late.

BRANDYWINE. Plants vigorous, large, healthy, hardy and productive. Berries large, roundish conical, uniform in size; handsome color; excellent quality. Late.

CARDINAL. Plants vigorous, of luxuriant growth. Fruit of good size and good quality; a rich red color throughout. Firm, for long distance shipping. Midseason.

CHESAPEAKE. Perfect. Late. Fruit uniformly large, firm, and without green tips; does best in rich, damp sand.

GANDY. A well-known variety. This is a late standard variety. Berries large and uniform; bright crimson color, showy; good quality.

GLEN MARY. Berries large to very large; often flattened; bright, deep red; of good quality. Very productive. Best for home use or market. Midseason.

MARSHALL. Dealers and consumers are always delighted to get the Marshall on account of its fine appearance and rich flavor. It is of medium size, but more than makes up in quality what it lacks in size. This is one of the old standbys and sure to prove satisfactory. Midseason.

NICK OHMER. This is a strong grower, producing large, rich, dark globular berries, highly colored and of superior flavor. A great berry for market or home. Midseason.

SHARPLESS. A grand old variety. Berries very large, deep clear red, sweet and excellent. Strong grower; productive. Midseason.

SUCCESS. Large; firm; bright crimson. One of the best varieties, being very prolific. The plant is a vigorous, strong grower. For home or for market. Early.

WM. BELT. A large, handsome, productive berry for market or home use. Vigorous, thrifty plants, producing large crops. One of the best late varieties.

Asparagus

Strong 2-year-old roots. Varieties as follows:

BARR'S MAMMOTH.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.

PALMETTO.

Rhubarb

Nut Trees and Various Fruits

ALMONDS. Hard or soft shell.

CASTANEA AMERICANA. Native Chestnut.

C. NUMBO. Very large nut.

C. PARAGON. Spanish Chestnut. Large.

C. VESCA. Spanish Chestnut.

CORYLUS. English Filbert.

C. AVELLANA.

CARYA ALBA. Shellbark.

DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA. American Persimmon. Handsome tree with bright yellow fruit; very variable in size and quality.

D. KAKI. Japanese Persimmon. Large, showy orange or scarlet fruit, rich, honey-like quality. Not hardy north of Washington.

JUGLANS CINEREA. Butternut.

J. NIGRA. Black Walnut.

J. REGIA. English Walnut.

J. SIEBOLDIANA. Japanese Walnut.

Grass Seed

Lawn Grass Seed, Golf Link, Meadow and Pasture Grass Seed furnished at low prices. To obtain results the seed should be of good quality, thoroughly cleaned, in perfect condition. Prices on application.

RED CLOVER
WHITE CLOVER
CRIMSON CLOVER
TIMOTHY
ORCHARD GRASS

BLUE GRASS
RED TOP
NATURAL GRASSES
LAWN GRASS
GOLF LINK

GRASS MIXTURES
MILLETS
RYE GRASS
MISCELLANEOUS

Spraying

Although much has been written on the subject of spraying, the information is so scattered that it cannot readily be brought together. In the preparation of this calendar the most important points regarding sprays have been selected and arranged in such a manner that the grower can see at a glance what to apply and when to make the applications. The most important insect and fungus enemies are also mentioned, so that a fairly clear understanding of the work can be obtained by examining the table below. When making the applications advised, other enemies than those mentioned are also kept under control, for only the most serious ones could be named in so brief an outline.

To Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Quince trees apply Scalecide early in Spring before the buds commence to swell; same for Currant and Gooseberry bushes.

Directions: To one gallon of Scalecide add twenty gallons of water and stir. It is then ready to be applied to the trees as a spray with a barrel or a portable spraying outfit.

Useful Tables

Suitable distances for planting:

Apples	30	feet	apart	each	way	Nectarines	10	feet	apart	each	way
Apples, Dwarf	10	"	"	"	"	Quinces	10	"	"	"	"
Pears	20	"	"	"	"	Currants	3	"	"	"	"
Pears, Dwarf	10	"	"	"	"	Gooseberries	3	"	"	"	"
Peaches	15	"	"	"	"	Raspberries	3	"	"	"	"
Plums	15	"	"	"	"	Blackberries	5	"	"	"	"
Cherries	20	"	"	"	"	Strawberries ..1½ to 3	"	"	"	"	"
Apricots	10	"	"	"	"	Grapes	8	"	"	"	"

Number of Trees or Plants on one acre at various distances.

3 feet apart each way	4,840	12 feet apart each way	325
4 " " " "	2,729	15 " " " "	200
5 " " " "	1,742	18 " " " "	135
6 " " " "	1,200	20 " " " "	110
8 " " " "	680	25 " " " "	70
10 " " " "	430	30 " " " "	50

To estimate the number of trees or plants per acre at any given distance, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet on one acre (43,500) by this number, you will get the number required per acre.

INDEX

	Page		Page		Page		Page
A		Boltonia	31	Dogwood Shrub	18	Helenium	33
Abelia	17	Bowman's Root	33	Dolichos	27	Helianthus	33
Abies	11	Box	15	Doronicum	33	Heliospis	33
Acer	3	Bramble	22	Dutchman's Pipe	26	Hemerocallis	33
Achillea	29	Broom	33			Hemlock Trees	14
Aconitum	29	Buckthorn	21			Hercules Club Tree	4
Acorus	29	Buddleia	17	E		Hepatica	33
Actinidia	26	Bugle	29			Heuchera	33
Adam's Needle	39	Bulbs, Forcing	41	Echinacea	33	Hibiscus Tree	19, 24
Adiantum	39	Bulbs, Hardy	41	Elaeagnus	19	Hibiscus	33
Aesculus	4	Burning Bush	18	Elder	22	Holly, Deciduous	33
Ailanthus	4	Button Bush	18	Elm	10	Holly, Evergreen	15
Ajuga	29	Buxus	15, 24	Empress Tree	8	Hollyhock	30
Akebia	26			Epimedium	33	Honey Locust	33
Alder	20			Eryngium	33	Honeysuckle Shrub	20
Almond	17	C		Eulalia	40	Hornbeam	27
Astroemeria	29			Euonymus, Evergreen	15	Horse Chestnut	4
Althaea	19, 24	Gallicarpa	18	Euonymus Shrub	19	Horse Mint	34
Althaea Rosea	30	Calycanthus	18	Euonymus Vine	27	House Leek	38
Alum Root	33	Campanula	31	Evening Primrose	35	Hybrids	32
Alyssum	30	Candytuft	33	Evergreens	10, 14	Hydrangea	19
Amelanchier	4	Caragana	18	Evergreen Hedging	25	Hydrangea, New French	20
Amorpha	17	Cardinal Flower	34	Evergreen Shrubs	15	Hydrangea Paniculata	24
Ampelopsis	16	Carolina Allspice	18	Evergreen, Col. Fol.	14	Hypericum	20, 33
Amsonia	30	Carpinus	5	Exochorda	19		
Amygdalus	17	Caryopteris	18				
Andromeda Shrub	15, 17	Catalpa	5	F		I	
Andromeda Tree	4	Catalpa Bungei	24				
Anemone	30	Catchfly	38				
Angelica Tree	4, 17	Ceanothus	18	Fagus	6, 7	Iberis	33
Anthemis	30	Cedrela	5	False Chamomile	31	Ilex, Evergreen	15
Anthericum	30	Celastrus	26	False Dragon Head	37	Ilex, Deciduous	33
Apple Trees	48	Cephalanthus	18	False Indigo	17, 31	Incarvillea	20
Apricots	49	Cerastium	31	Ferns, Hardy	39	Iris, German	34
Aquilegia	30	Cercidiphyllum	5	Fir	11	Iris, Germanica	34
Arabis	30	Cercis	5	Flag Grass	29	Iris, Japanese	34
Aralia	4, 17	Chamomile	30	Flax	34	Iris Kaempferi	34
Arbortvitae	11, 13, 14	Cherries	49	Forget-me-not	33	Itea	20
Aristolochia	26	Chilian Lily	29	Forsythia	19	Ivy	27
Armeria	30	Chinese Yam	27	Foxglove	33	Ivy, Creeping	26
Arrow Wood	23, 24	Chionanthus	18	Fraxinus	7		
Artemisia	31	Christmas Fern	39	Fruit Trees	48	J	
Arundo	40	Chrysanthemum	32	Fruits, Small	51		
Asclepias	31	Cinnamon Fern	39	Funkia	33	Jasmine	27
Ash	7	Cladrastis	6			Jasminum	27
Ashberry	16	Clematis	27, 32	G		Judas Tree	5
Ash, E. Mountain	10	Clethra	18			Juneberry Tree	4
Asparagus	53	Coffee Tree	7	Gaillardia	33	Juniper	11
Asperula	31	Columbine	30	Gas Plant	32	Juniperus	11
Aspidium	39	Colutea	18	Genista	33		
Aster	31	Cone Flower	32	Gentian	33		
Aubrietia	31	Convallaria	32	Gentiana	33	K	
Azalea, Deciduous	17	Coral Berry	22	Geranium	33		
Azalea, Evergreen	15	Coreopsis	32	Giant Reed	40	Kalmia	16
		Cork Tree	8	Gillenia	33	Katsura Tree	5
B		Cornus	6, 18	Ginkgo	9	Koeleruteria	7
Baccharis	17	Corylus	18	Gleditschia	7	Kudzu Vine	27
Balm	34	Cotoneaster	15	Globe Flower	39		
Baptisia	31	Crab Apple	9, 49	Gloxinia, Hardy	33	L	
Barberry	17	Crataegus	6	Goat's Beard	38		
Barrenwort	33	Currants	51	Golden Bell	19	Laburnum	6
Bayberry	21	Cydonia	18	Golden Chain	6	Lamp Flower	34
Beard Tongue	36	Cypress, Japanese	12, 13	Golden Tuft	30	Larch	7
Beech	6, 7	Cytisus	6	Gosseberries	52	Larix	7
Bellflower	37			Gossamer Fern	39	Larkspur	32
Bellflower Harebell	31	D		Grapes	52	Lathyrus	34
Bellis	31	Daisy	31	Grape Vines	28	Laurel	16
Benzoïn	31	Daphne, Evergreen	15	Grasses, Ornamental	40	Lavender	34
Berberis	17	Daphne, Deciduous	18	Grass Seed	54	Lavandula	34
Betula	5	Day Lily	33	Groundsel Tree	17	Leadwort	37
Biota	11	Decumaria	27	Gymnocladus	33	Leopard's Bane	33
Birch	5	Delphinium	32	Gypsophila	33	Liatris	34
Bitter Sweet	26	Desmondium	18			Ligustrum	20, 24
Bladder Senna	26	Deutzia	18	H		Lilac	20, 23
Blanket Flower	33	Dianthus	32			Lilies	41
Blackberries	51	Dicentra	32	Halesia	19	Lily of the Valley	32
Blazing Star	34	Dicksonia	39	Hamamelis	19	Lime Tree	10
Bleeding Heart	32	Dictamnus	32	Hazel	18	Linden	10
Blueberry	24	Diervilla	18	Hedera	27	Linum	34
Blue Spiraea	31	Digitalis	33	Hedge Plants	25	Liquidamber	7
Bocconia	31	Discorea	27	Hedging, Evergreen	25	Liriodendron	7
		Dogwood	31	Hedgehog Cone Flower	33	Liver Leaf	33

INDEX---Continued

Page	Page	Page	Page
Lobelia 34	Pentstemon 36	S	Thyme 39
Lonicera Bush 20	Peony 35		Thymus 39
Lonicera Vine 27	Perennial, Hardy 29	Sage 38	Tickseed 32
Loosestrife 34	Persica 8	Salisburia 9	Tilia 10
Lupine 34	Periwinkle 28, 39	Salix 10	Toad Lily 33
Lupinus 34	Phalaris 40	Salvia 38	Tradescantia 39
Lychnis 34	Phellodendron 8	Sambucus 22	Trees, Deciduous 3, 10
Lycium 28	Philadelphus 21	Scabiosa 38	Tree of Heaven 4
Lysimachia 34	Physostegia 37	Scabious 38	Tricyrtis 39
Lythrum 34	Picea 12	Sea Holly 33	Tritoma 39
	Pine 12	Sea Lavender 38	Trollius 39
M	Pinks 32	Sea Pink 30	Trumpet Vine 28
Magnolia 8	Pinus 12	Sedum 38	Tsuga 14
Mahonia 16	Plaintain 33	Sempervivum 38	Tulip Tree 7
Maidenhair Fern 39	Plane Tree 8	Shrubby Cinquefoil 21	Tulips 41
Maidenhair Tree 9	Platanus 8	Shrubs, All. Var. 24, 25	
Mallow 33	Platycodon 37	Shrubs, Deciduous 17	U
Maple 3	Phlox, Dwarf 37	Silene 38	Ulmus Tree 10
Maple, Japanese 3, 4	Phlox, Hardy 36, 37	Silphium 38	Umbrella Tree 8
Matrimony Vine 28	Plum 21	Silverthorn 19	Useful Tables 54
Meadow Rue 39	Plumbago 37	Silver Vine 26	
Mentha 34	Plume Poppy 31	Sneezewort 33	V
Mespilus 4	Plum Trees 51	Snowball 23	
Milkweed 31	Polypodium 39	Snowberry 22	Vaccinium Corybosum 24
Mint 34	Polypody 39	Snowdrop Tree 19	Valerian 39
Mock Orange 21	Pompons, Hardy 32	Sorbus 10	Valeriana 39
Monarda 34	Poplar 8, 9	Sorrel Tree 4	Varnish Tree 7
Monkshood 29	Poppy 36	Speedwell 39	Veronica 39
Morus 8	Potentilla 21	Spiderwort 39	Vinca 23, 39
Mountain Holly 20	Populus 8, 9	Spindle Tree 19	Vines, Hardy 26, 29
Mouse Ear Chickweed 31	Primrose 37	Spraying 54	Vines, Trailing 29
Mulberry 8	Primula 24	Spruce 12	Viola 39
Mulberry, French 18	Privet 20, 24	Stagger Bush 17	Violet 39
Myosotis 34	Prunus 21	Starwort 31	Virburnum 23, 24
Myrica 21	Pyrrethrum 9	Statice 38	Virginia Tea 20
Myrtle 28, 39	Pyrus 37	Stephanandra 22	Virgin's Bower 32
		St. John's Wort 20, 33	Vitis 28
	Q	Stokesia 39	
N	Quince 50	Stokes' Aster 39	W
Nectarines 40	Quince, Japanese 18	Stonecrop 38	
Nut Trees 53	Quercus 9	Strawberries 52	Waldmeister 31
		Syrax 22	Weigela 18
O	R	Sumach 21, 22	White Fringe 18
Oak 9	Raspberries 52	Sunflower 33	White Kerria 21
Oenothera 35	Red Bud 5	Sweet Gum 7	Whitewood Tree 7
Osmunda 39	Red Hot Poker 39	Sweet Pepper Bush 18	Wild Allspice 17
		Sweet William 32	Willow 10
P		Symphoricarpos 22	Windflower 30
Pachysandra 29	Rhododendrons 16	Syringa 21, 23	Wineberry 52
Paeonia 35	Rhodotypus 21		Wistaria 23
Paeonies, Single 36	Rhubarb 53	Tables, Useful 54	Witch Hazel 19
Papaver 36	Rhus 21	Tamarisk 23	Woodbine 27
Paulownia 8	Ribbon Grass 40	Taxus 13	Wormwood 31
Peach Trees 8, 49	Rock Cress 30, 31	Tea, New Jersey 18	
Pea, Perennial 34	Rose of Sharon 19	Tea Roses 42, 43	Y
Pearl Bush 19	Roses, All Var. 42-47	Tea Roses, Hybrid 42, 43	
Pear, Dwarf 50	Roses, Hybrid Perpetual. 44	Tecoma 28	Yarrow 29
Pear Trees 50	Rosin Plant 38	Thalictrum 39	Yellow Day Lily 33
Pea Shrub 18	Rubus 22	Thorn 6	Yellow Wood 6
	Rudbeckia 37	Thrift 30	Yew 13
		Thuya 13	Yuca 39

INDEX

A	Page		Page		Page		Page
Abelia	17	Boltonia	31	Dogwood Shrub	18	Helenium	33
Abies	11	Bowman's Root	33	Dolichos	27	Helianthus	33
Acer	3	Box	15	Doronicum	33	Heliopsis	33
Achillea	29	Bramble	22	Dutchman's Pipe	26	Hemerocallis	33
Aconitum	29	Broom	33			Hemlock Trees	14
Acorus	29	Buckthorn	21			Hercules Club Tree	4
Actinidia	26	Buddleia	17	E		Hepatica	33
Adam's Needle	39	Bugle	29	Echinacea	33	Heuchera	33
Adiantum	39	Bulbs, Forcing	41	Elaeagnus	19	Hibiscus Tree	19, 24
Aesculus	4	Bulbs, Hardy	41	Elder	22	Hibiscus	33
Ailanthus	4	Burning Bush	19	Elm	10	Holly, Deciduous	20
Ajuga	29	Button Bush	18	Empress Tree	8	Holly, Evergreen	15
Akebia	26	Buxus	15, 24	Epimedium	33	Hollyhock	30
Alder	20			Eryngium	33	Honey Locust	7
Almond	17	C		Eulalia	40	Honeysuckle Shrub	20
Astroemeria	29	Callicarpa	18	Euonymus	15	Honeysuckle Vine	27
Althaea	19, 24	Calycanthus	18	Euonymus, Evergreen	15	Hornbeam	5
Althaea Rosea	30	Campanula	31	Euonymus Shrub	19	Horse Chestnut	4
Alum Root	33	Candytuft	33	Euonymus Vine	27	Horse Mint	34
Alyssum	30	Caragana	18	Evening Primrose	35	House Leek	38
Amelanchier	4	Cardinal Flower	34	Evergreens	10, 14	Hybrids	32
Amorpha	17	Carolina Allspice	18	Evergreen Hedging	25	Hydrangea	19
Amelopsipis	26	Carpinus	5	Evergreen Shrubs	15	Hydrangea, New French	20
Amsonia	30	Caryopteris	18	Evergreen, Col. Fol.	14	Hydrangea Paniculata	24
Amygdalus	17	Catalpa	5	Exochorda	19	Hypericum	20, 33
Andromeda Shrub	15	Catalpa Bungei	24				
Andromeda Tree	4	Catchfly	38	F		I	
Anemone	30	Ceanothus	18	Fagus	6, 7	Iberis	33
Angelica Tree	4, 17	Cedrela	5	False Chamomile	31	Ilex, Evergreen	15
Anthemis	30	Celastrus	26	False Dragon Head	37	Ilex, Deciduous	20
Antirrhinum	30	Cephalanthus	18	False Indigo	17, 31	Incarvillea	33
Apple Trees	48	Cerastium	31	Ferns, Hardy	39	Iris, German	34
Apricots	49	Cercidiphyllum	5	Fir	11	Iris, Germanica	34
Aquilegia	30	Cercis	5	Flag Grass	29	Iris, Japanese	34
Arabis	30	Chamomile	30	Flax	34	Iris Kaempferi	34
Aralia	4, 17	Cherries	14	Forget-me-not	34	Itea	20
Arborvitae	11, 13, 14	Chilian Lily	21	Forsythia	19	Ivy	27
Aristolochia	26	Chinese Yam	18	Foxglove	33	Ivy, Creeping	26
Armeria	31	Chionanthus	39	Fraxinus	7		
Arrow Wood	23, 24	Christmas Fern	39	Fruit Trees	48	J	
Artemisia	31	Chrysanthemum	32	Fruits, Small	51	Jasmine	27
Arundo	40	Cinnamon Fern	39	Funkia	33	Jasminum	27
Asclepias	31	Cladrastis	27, 32			Judas Tree	5
Ash	6	Clematis	18	G		Juneberry Tree	4
Ashberry	7	Clethra	32	Gaillardia	33	Juniper	11
Ash, E. Mountain	10	Coffee Tree	7	Gas Plant	32	Juniperus	11
Asparagus	53	Columbine	30	Gentiana	33		
Asperula	31	Colutea	18	Gentiana	33	K	
Aspidium	39	Cone Flower	37	Gentiana	33	Kalmia	16
Aster	31	Convallaria	32	Geranium	33	Katsura Tree	5
Aubrietia	31	Coral Berry	22	Giant Reed	40	Koelreuteria	7
Azalea, Deciduous	17	Coreopsis	32	Gillenia	33	Kudzu Vine	27
Azalea, Evergreen	15	Cork Tree	8	Ginkgo	9		
		Cornus	6, 18	Gleditschia	7	L	
B		Corylus	18	Globe Flower	39	Laburnum	6
Baby's Breath	33	Cotoneaster	15	Gloxinia, Hardy	33	Lamp Flower	34
Baccharis	17	Crab Apple	9, 49	Goat's Beard	38	Larch	7
Balm	34	Crataegus	6	Golden Bell	19	Larix	7
Baptisia	31	Currants	51	Golden Chain	6	Larkspur	32
Barberry	17	Cydonia	18	Golden Tuft	30	Lathyrus	34
Barrenwort	33	Cypress, Japanese	12, 13	Gooseberries	52	Laurel	16
Bayberry	21	Cytisus	6	Gossamer Fern	39	Lavender	34
Beard Tongue	36			Grapes	52	Lavandula	34
Beech	6, 7	D		Grape Vines	28	Leadwort	37
Bellflower	37	Daisy	31	Grasses, Ornamental	40	Leopard's Bane	33
Bellflower Harebell	31	Daphne, Evergreen	15	Grass Seed	54	Liatris	34
Bellis	31	Daphne, Deciduous	18	Groundsel Tree	17	Ligustrum	20, 24
Benzoin	17	Day Lily	33	Gymnocladus	7	Lilac	20, 23
Berberis	17	Decumaria	27	Gypsophila	33	Lilies	41
Betula	5	Delphinium	32			Lily of the Valley	32
Biota	11	Desmondium	18	H		Lime Tree	10
Birch	5	Deutzia	18	Halesia	19	Linden	10
Bitter Sweet	26	Dianthus	32	Hamamelis	19	Linum	34
Bladder Senna	18	Dicentra	32	Hazel	18	Liquidambar	7
Blanket Flower	33	Dicksonia	39	Hedera	27	Liriodendron	7
Blackberries	51	Dictamnus	32	Hedge Plants	25	Liver Leaf	33
Blazing Star	34	Diervilla	18	Hedging, Evergreen	25		
Bleeding Heart	32	Digitalis	33	Hedgehog Cone Flower	33		
Blueberry	24	Dioscorea	27				
Blue Spiraea	18	Dogwood	6				
Bocconia	31						

INDEX---Continued

Page	Page	Page	Page
Lobelia 34	Pentstemon 36	S	Thyme 39
Lonicera Bush 20	Peony 35	Salisburia 9	Thymus 39
Lonicera Vine 27	Perennial, Hardy 29	Sage 38	Tickseed 32
Loosestrife 34	Persica 8	Salvia 38	Tilia 10
Lupine 34	Periwinkle 28, 39	Salix 10	Toad Lily 39
Lupinus 34	Phalaris 40	Salvia 38	Tradescantia 39
Lychnis 34	Phellodendron 8	Sambucus 22	Trees, Deciduous 3, 10
Lyrium 28	Philadelphus 21	Scabiosa 38	Tree of Heaven 4
Lysimachia 34	Physostegia 37	Scabious 38	Tricyrtis 39
Lythrum 34	Picea 12	Sea Holly 33	Tritoma 39
	Pine 12	Sea Lavender 38	Trollius 39
M	Pinks 32	Sea Pink 38	Trumpet Vine 28
Magnolia 8	Pinus 12	Sedum 30	Tsuga 14
Mahonia 16	Plaintain 33	Sempervivum 31	Tulip Tree 7
Maidenhair Fern 39	Plane Tree 8	Shrubby Cinquefoil 21	Tulips 41
Maidenhair Tree 9	Platanus 8	Shrubs, All. Var. 24, 25	
Mallow 33	Platycodon 37	Shrubs, Deciduous 17	U
Maple 3	Phlox, Dwarf 37	Silene 38	Ulmus Tree 10
Maple, Japanese 3, 4	Phlox, Hardy 36, 37	Silphium 38	Umbrella Tree 8
Matrimony Vine 28	Plum 21	Silverthorn 19	Useful Tables 54
Meadow Rue 39	Plumbago 37	Silver Vine 26	
Mentha 34	Plume Poppy 31	Sneezewort 33	V
Mespilus 4	Plum Trees 51	Snowball 23	Vaccinium Corybosum .. 24
Milkweed 31	Polypodium 39	Snowberry 22	Valerian 39
Mint 34	Polypody 39	Snowdrop Tree 19	Valeriana 39
Mock Orange 21	Pompons, Hardy 32	Sorbus 10	Varnish Tree 7
Monarda 34	Poplar 8, 9	Sorrel Tree 4	Veronica 39
Monkshood 29	Poppy 36	Speedwell 39	Vinca 23, 39
Morus 8	Potentilla 21	Spiderwort 39	Vines, Hardy 26, 29
Mountain Holly 20	Primrose 37	Spindle Tree 19	Vines, Trailing 29
Mouse Ear Chickweed 31	Primula 37	Spraying 54	Viola 39
Mulberry 8	Privet 20, 24	Spruce 12	Violet 39
Mulberry, French 18	Prunus 21	Stagger Bush 31	Virburnum 23, 24
Myosotis 34	Pyrethrum 37	Starwort 38	Virginia Tea 20
Myrica 21	Pyrus 9	Statice 38	Virgin's Bower 32
Myrtle 28, 39		Stephanandra 22	Vitis 28
	Q	St. John's Wort 20, 33	
N	Quince 50	Stokes' Aster 39	W
Nectarines 49	Quince, Japanese 18	Stoncrop 38	Waldmeister 31
Nut Trees 53	Quercus 9	Strawberries 52	Weigela 18
		Styrax 22	White Fringe 18
O	R	Sumach 21, 22	White Kerria 21
Oak 9	Raspberries 52	Sunflower 33	Whitewood Tree 7
Oenothera 35	Red Bud 5	Sweet Gum 7	Wild Allspice 17
Osmunda 39	Red Hot Poker 39	Sweet Pepper Bush 18	Willow 10
	Retinispore 12	Sweet William 32	Windflower 30
P	Rhamnus 21	Symphoricarpos 22	Wineberry 52
Pachysandra 29	Rhododendrons 16	Syringa 21, 23	Wistaria 28
Paeonia 35	Rhodotypos 21	Tables, Useful 54	Witch Hazel 19
Paenies, Single 36	Rhubarb 53	Tamarisk 23	Woodbine 27
Papaver 36	Rhus 21	Tamarix 23	Wormwood 31
Paulownia 36	Ribbon Grass 40	Taxus 13	
Peach Trees 8, 49	Rock Cress 30, 31	Tea, New Jersey 18	Y
Pea, Perennial 34	Rose of Sharon 19	Tea Roses 42, 43	Yarrow 29
Pearl Bush 19	Roses, All Var. 42-47	Tea Roses, Hybrid ... 42, 43	Yellow Day Lily 33
Pear, Dwarf 50	Roses, Hybrid Perpetual. 44	Tecoma 28	Yellow Wood 6
Pear Trees 50	Rosin Plant 38	Thalictrum 39	Yew 13
Pea Shrub 18	Rubus 22	Thorn 6	Yuca 39
	Rudbeckia 37	Thrift 30	
		Thuya 13	

